File #:

62-116395

Serial Scope:

401 THRU 403

406 THRU 421

408

423, 424

425X THRU 428

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Assoc. Dir. ___
Dep. AD Adm. ___
Dep. AD Inv. ___
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. ___
Comp. Syst. ___
Ext. Affairs ___
Files & Com. ___
Gen. Inv. ___
Ident. ___
Inspection ___
Intell. ___
Laboratory ___
Legal Coun. ___
Plan. & Eval. ___
Spec. Inv. ___
Training ___
Telephone Rm. ___
Director Sec'y ___

TO : Mr. J. B. Adams

DATE: 7/3/75

MDR 16
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/15/00 BY SP2 ALM/EHG

FROM : Legal Counsel

SUBJECT: SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

At 9:55 a.m. on July 3, 1975, former Assistant Director Ivan Conrad telephonically advised me that he has been contacted and requested to appear for interview by the Senate Select Committee during the week of July 7, 1975, concerning Martin Luther King. Mr. Conrad expressed great concern about his appearance for such an interview and requested guidance.

I told him that the Director was cooperating with the Committee in their inquiry, but that in regard to matters that would identify informants, affect current operations, or compromise very sensitive techniques any testimony may require limitation to members of the Committee or to the Chairman rather than staff interviewers.

Mr. Conrad then asked whether he should respond in the event questions were raised concerning sensitive matters regarding the U.S. mails. I told him that in the event questions were asked which appeared to be beyond the scope of the subject matter indicated for the interview, or which in his judgment would involve the three areas of concern expressed above, it would be appropriate for him to request a recess for the purpose of consulting with the Bureau.

Mr. Conrad inquired as to his possible criminal liability and whether the FBI would furnish him counsel. I explained to him the difficulties imposed by conflicts of interest in that regard and that the FBI could not furnish him personal counsel. I told him that if he felt the need for advice as to his personal status, he should consider obtaining the services of a personal counsel. He said that he would consider that and that although he was specifically not making a request at this time, he would consider in the future requesting that the Bureau pay for his private counsel.

REC-88

JUL 15 1975

428

1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Mr. Cregar
1 - Mr. Hotis (Attn: Mr. Daly)
1 - Mr. Mintz
JAM:mfd (5)

CONTINUED - OVER

84 JUL 31 1975

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Memorandum to Mr. Adams
Re: Senate Select Committee

Mr. Conrad was cordial and said he understood fully that I was not in a position to furnish him legal advice. I suggested that he contact the Bureau prior to his appearance for the interview in order to be advised formally as to his release from the Bureau employment agreement concerning secrecy and he agreed.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

NW 55089 DocId:32989618 Page 3

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. J.B. Adams
2 - Mr. J. A. Mintz
(1 - Mr. Hotis)
DATE: 7/24/75
1 - Mr. W.R.Wannall
1 - Mr. W.O. Cregar
1 - Mr. J.P. Thomas

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ____
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. ____
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Spec. Inv. ____
Training ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

TO : Mr. W.R. Wannall RW JPT

FROM : W.O. Cregar

SUBJECT: SENSTUDY 75

This is to record inquiry received from Mr. Leon Ulman, Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, and recommend response to him.

On 7/22/75, Mr. Ulman called Assistant Director - Legal Counsel J.A. Mintz to request assistance concerning an assignment he had been given by the Attorney General (AG) relating to the current investigation being conducted by the Senate Select Committee (SSC). In accordance with Mr. Mintz' referral to our Senstudy project group, Mr. Ulman was contacted 7/22/75 by Supervisor J. P. Thomas. Mr. Ulman said that the AG had requested his office to prepare, by 7/25/75, the fullest possible response to the question, "To what extent has the AG been involved in consideration or approval of policies and activities of U.S. foreign and military intelligence agencies?" Mr. Ulman said that he had requested the Criminal Division of the Department to conduct research on this matter but, being unfamiliar with foreign intelligence matters, desired to know whether we could in any way assist him. He was informed that the FBI is basically not a U.S. foreign intelligence agency. He responded that some of our operations involve foreign intelligence and again asked if we could assist. He was told that we certainly could not furnish any full answer, but would attempt to see if we could contribute something to his assignment. It was also suggested to Mr. Ulman that he consider contacting Mr. K. William O'Connor, who is coordinating many aspects of the SSC investigation for the Department, and might be able to clarify the request or contribute to the response, and that he consider contacting CIA. He indicated he did not feel that contact with CIA would be productive. It was agreed that the inquiry appears to relate to the AG institutionally rather than to any involvement of the incumbent, Mr. Levi.

REC-102 62-116395-427

AUG 28 1975

62-116395

MDR 16
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/15/00 BY SP2 ALM/LTH

JPT:bkb/lhb lhb
(7)

CONTINUED - OVER

84 JUL 29 1975

Memorandum to Mr. W. R. Wannall
Re: Senstudy 75
62-116395

Inquiry of Intelligence Division personnel, who might have pertinent information, developed the following information which might be offered to Mr. Ulman: (1) The only specific instance in which we are aware that the AG is involved in consideration or approval of activities of the FBI regarding foreign intelligence is that when we desire to effect electronic coverage, for ourselves or on request of another agency, for the purpose of obtaining positive foreign intelligence information or foreign counterintelligence purposes, we seek the approval of the AG. Other agencies might do likewise. (2) The National Security Act of 1947, approved by the President 7/26/47, created the National Security Council (NSC). NSC Intelligence Directive (NSCID) No. 1 was revised on 7/7/49 and added the FBI as a member of the Intelligence Advisory Committee (IAC). By a subsequent revision of NSCID No. 1 on 9/15/58, IAC became the United States Intelligence Board (USIB), with the FBI still a member. USIB concerns itself with foreign intelligence matters. However, inasmuch as the FBI itself is a member of USIB, and historically the FBI has not coordinated USIB matters with the AG,* the Bureau's role in USIB is not considered pertinent to the inquiry regarding the involvement of the AG in foreign intelligence matters. (3) Our records indicate that prior to the establishment of the NSC, former FBI Director Hoover recommended that the AG be a member of the committee which later became the NSC. Apparently the National Security Act of 1947 did provide for the AG to attend NSC meetings as a member if the President so desired. Our records indicate the AG did attend some NSC meetings as a member during the 1947-48 period. However, by memorandum 8/19/49, AAG Peyton Ford informed Mr. Hoover that the AG could no longer attend NSC meetings as a member because of the amendment to the National Security Act made by Section 3 of Public Law 216, 81st Congress, approved 8/10/49. (4) On 11/5/71, the White House announced the establishment of the

*except in important policy matters such as the recent revision of NSCID No. 9.

CONTINUED - OVER

NW 55089 DocId:32989618 Page 5

Memorandum to Mr. W. R. Wannall
Re: Senstudy 75
62-116395

National Security Council Intelligence Committee (NSCIC) with the AG as a member. The President's 11/5/71 memorandum stated the NSCIC "will give direction and guidance on national substantive intelligence needs and provide for a continuing evaluation of intelligence products from the viewpoint of the intelligence consumer." Assistant AG Robert Mardian attended a meeting of NSCIC on 12/14/71 as the AG's representative. We cannot document it, but the recollection of FBI personnel involved in NSCIC affairs is that Mr. Mardian reported thereafter to the AG that NSCIC activities did not concern the Department and that neither the AG nor Mardian were subsequently involved in NSCIC affairs. On 4/24/74, the AG was still listed as a member of NSCIC. However, in August, 1974, FBI inquiry of a member of the U. S. intelligence committee staff elicited the opinion that the AG was no longer considered to be a member of NSCIC because the AG's office had not been participating in NSCIC affairs or attending its meetings; further, the AG was not among the addressees of papers being sent out in preparation for the next NSCIC meeting. However, it appears that the AG may still be nominally listed as a member of NSCIC. (5) It might also be useful for Mr. Ulman to consult Mr. Kevin Maroney of the Internal Security Section of the Department inasmuch as Mr. Maroney has long been involved in matters relating to internal security and foreign intelligence, and may be aware of the extent of the AG's involvement.

ACTION:

With your approval, Office of Legal Counsel will convey the information in the preceding paragraph to Mr. Ulman, who said he can be contacted by telephone on 187-2051. He requested an expeditious response.

Delivered to Ullman 7/24/75. JPT

JPT

JM

PLM

WRW

WGB

NW 55089 DocId:32989618 Page 6

1 - Mr. J. B. Adams
1 - Mr. J. A. Mintz
1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
1 - Mr. W. O. Cregar

The Attorney General

July 18, 1975

Director, FBI

UNITED STATES SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE
ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (SSC)

Reference is made to a letter from the SSC dated July 14, 1975, requesting certain documents and other information from the FBI.

Enclosed for your approval and forwarding to the Committee is a letter from Director, FBI, to Chairman Frank Church, SSC, dated July 18, 1975.

A copy of the letter involved is being furnished for your records.

Enclosures - 2

62-116395

1 - The Deputy Attorney General
Attention: K. William O'Connor
Special Counsel for
Intelligence Coordination

JMJ:ejm
(7)

REC- 102

62-116395-426

5 JUL 25 1975

ENCLOSURE

MDR 16

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GPO 954-546

NW

1 - Mr. J. B. Adams
1 - Mr. J. A. Mintz
1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
1 - Mr. W. O. Cregar

SECRET

July 18, 1975

Honorable Frank Church
Chairman, Select Committee to
Study Governmental Operations
With Respect to Intelligence Activities
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Reference is made to a letter of Mr. John T. Elliff of the Senate Select Committee Staff to Mr. K. William O'Connor of the Department of Justice dated July 14, 1975, wherein one of the requests dealt with Operation ONKID. (S)

Due to the extreme sensitivity of that operation, I will discuss it with you at a mutually agreeable time.

11/15/00 MDR 16

Respectfully,

CLASSIFIED BY: SP 2 ALM/EHL
REASON: 1.5 (d)
DECLASSIFY ON: X1, 6

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

ENCLOSURE

1 - The Attorney General

REC- 102

426

JWJ:sjm
(7)

5 JUL 25 1975

NOTE:

TOP SECRET

[redacted]

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

Classified by 3676, XGDS 2 and 3, Indefinite.

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GPO 954-546

CLASSIFY AS APPROPRIATE

NOTE: SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE BEFORE COMPLETING.

TO: Intelligence Community Staff
ATTN: Central Index

FROM: FBI

SUBJECT: Abstract of Information Provided to Select Committees

1. HOW PROVIDED (*check appropriate term. If a document was made available for review but not transmitted, so note.*)

X	DOCUMENT		BRIEFING		INTERVIEW		TESTIMONY		OTHER

2. DATE PROVIDED: 7/18/75

3. TO WHOM PROVIDED (*check appropriate term; add specific names if appropriate*)

X	SSC
	HSC

4. IDENTIFICATION (*provide descriptive data for documents; give name or identification number of briefer, interviewee, testifier and subject*)

Memorandum

5. IN RESPONSE TO (*list date and item number if in response to formal request, otherwise state verbal request of (name), initiative, subpoena, etc.*)

SSC letter 7/14/75

6. CLASSIFICATION OF INFORMATION (*enter U, C, S, TS or Codeword*)

TS

7. KEY WORDS (*enter the appropriate key words from the list provided separately; if key words not listed are used underline for emphasis*)

Intelligence activities, foreign

8. SUMMARY (*see reverse side before completing this item*)

Operation ORKID (S) extremely sensitive operation and requested Senator Church discuss with Director FBI at mutually agreeable time.

62-116395

FMK:fmk
(4) ORIGINAL VIA LIAISON TO CENTRAL COMMUNITY INDEX IN CONNECTION WITH SENSTUDY 75

11/15/00 MDR 16
SP2 AM/EML

TREAT AS YELLOW

CLASSIFIED BY: 15 (C)
REASON:
DECLASSIFY ON:

SECRET

CLASSIFY AS APPROPRIATE

3791 (6-75)

INSTRUCTIONS

- Type or print clearly in ink.
- Indicate classification of the abstract top and bottom.
- Date the abstract and put on any internal control numbers required.
- "FROM" entry should clearly identify the organization providing the information.
- If additions (as when a copy of document sent to SSC is later sent to HSC) or changes to a previously submitted form are necessary, submit a copy of the original abstract, with the change indicated.

SPECIFIC ITEM NO. 8. SUMMARY - enter brief narrative statement describing substance of information and showing relationship to Intelligence Community matters if appropriate. Any feedback or evidence of investigatory interests should be noted. Commitments made to supply additional information should be noted. Additionally, certain administrative information may be entered here, e.g., restrictions on review of a document, if document was paraphrased, whether interviewee is current or former employee, etc. If actual document or transcript is provided, that fact should be noted and no summary is required. Additional pages may be attached if necessary.

1 - Mr. J. B. Adams
1 - Mr. J. A. Mintz
1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
1 - Mr. W. O. Cregar

The Attorney General

July 18, 1975

Director, FBI

1 - ~~general~~ - reflect

UNITED STATES SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE
ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (SSC)

Reference is made to a letter from the SSC dated July 14, 1975, requesting certain documents and other information from the FBI.

Enclosed for your approval and forwarding to the Committee is a letter from Director, FBI, to Chairman Frank Church, SSC, dated July 18, 1975.

A copy of the letter involved is being furnished for your records.

Enclosures - 2

62-116395

1 - The Deputy Attorney General
Attention: K. William O'Connor
Special Counsel for
Intelligence Coordination

426

JWJ:sjm
(7)

Delivered to Sherry Lowell office mgr. 7/23/75 RTT

7/14

426

2 - Mr. J. A. Mintz
(1 - Mr. J. B. Hotis)
1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
1 - Mr. W. O. Cregar

The Attorney General 6/25/75

Director, FBI

UNITED STATES SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE
ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (SSC)

Reference is made to a letter from the SSC dated May 14, 1975, and appendices thereto, requesting certain documents and other information from the FBI.

Enclosed for your approval and forwarding to the Committee is an original of a memorandum which constitutes a response to some of the requests. A copy of the memorandum and a copy of each of the 8 documents responsive to the Committee's request are being furnished for your records.

In accordance with the request of Mr. K. William O'Connor, we are deferring to him any action necessary to obtain appropriate clearance from the White House, prior to giving the Committee Staff access to the above six documents.

The documents involved and which are being furnished, herewith, are not for forwarding to the SSC inasmuch as only access for review at FBIHQ is being afforded the Committee Staff.

REC-102

62-116395-425X

Enclosures (10)

62-116395

9 AUG 8 1975

1 - The Deputy Attorney General
Attention: K. William O'Connor
Special Counsel for
Intelligence Coordination

ENCLOSURE

JWJ:dan
(8)

MDR 16

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TOP SECRET MATERIAL ATTACHED

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GPO 954-546

84 AUG 11 1975
NW 55089 DocId:32989618 Page 12

2 - Mr. J. A. Mintz
(1 - Mr. J. B. Hotis)
1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
1 - Mr. W. O. Cregar

62-116395

June 25, 1975

UNITED STATES SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE
TO STUDY GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS WITH
RESPECT TO INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (SSC)

RE: DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE "HUSTON PLAN,"
COINTELPRO, AND OTHER PRACTICES AND PROGRAMS

HUSTON PLAN AND RELATED DEVELOPMENTS

Reference is made to letter dated May 14, 1975, to the Attorney General from the Chairman of captioned Committee, and appendices thereto, which requested certain documents and other information from the FBI.

Appendix C, Part 1, Item 2, requested the following:

A letter dated June 20, 1969, from Tom Charles Huston, Staff Assistant to the President, to the Director of the FBI concerning resources being targeted toward the monitoring of foreign communist support of revolutionary youth activities in the United States, effectiveness of such resources, gaps in intelligence, and steps which should be taken to provide maximum coverage.

Item 3 requested the following:

The response by the FBI to the letter set out in Item 2 and all other FBI memoranda and other materials pertaining to the correspondence.

Documents responsive to the Committee's request have been assembled and are available for review at FBIHQ by appropriately cleared SSC personnel.

JWJ:dan
(7)

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

ORIGINAL AND ONE COPY TO ATTORNEY GENERAL

MDR 16
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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/15/00 BY SP2 ALM/LTH

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GPO 954-546

NOTE:

Unexcised copy of FBI report entitled "Foreign Support For Revolutionary Protest Movements in the United States," dated 6/30/69 is enclosed. Per telephone conversation of SA William O. Cregar with Special Counsel K. William O'Connor on 6/11/75, it was agreed copy of letter dated 6/20/69, from Tom Charles Huston, Staff Assistant to the President to the Director should be included in our response to SSC's request and that Special Counsel O'Connor would obtain appropriate clearance from White House to give access to SSC staff. A review of the file indicates there is no documented copy as to the sourcing of paragraphs in the 38 page report entitled "Foreign Support For Revolutionary Protest Movement in the United States" dated 6/30/69, classified "Top Secret." To locate the source of each statement in the report would necessitate an extensive search and review of Bureau files.

On 6/18/75, Walt Elder, CIA; Benson Buffham, NSA; and Kenneth R. Bailey, DIA, were contacted by SA W. O. Cregar and advised of the SSC request for material responsive to request of Tom Charles Huston, White House, dated 6/20/69, which was also forwarded to those agencies, and that the above report would be made available for SSC personnel to review at FBIHQ. This report was disseminated to Tom Huston, White House, and when prepared consideration was given to concealment and protection of original source. The report was reviewed by Senstudy 75 representatives and appropriate deletions were made relating to privacy considerations and/or protection of sensitive sources or methods, or any adverse effect on ongoing operations. An excised copy of report is being forwarded to the Attorney General. The review indicates that some material undoubtedly came from third agencies and/or foreign sources but is set forth in a manner not to pinpoint any specific agency or foreign source. It is recommended the report be made available for review of SSC representative at FBIHQ in its present excised form.

NW 55089 DocId:32989618 Page 14

5-140 (Rev. 1-21-74) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

Addressee: SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE 25

☐ ITR ☒ LHM ☐ Memo ☐ Report dated 6/[redacted]/75

Caption of Document: U. S. Senate Select Committee. Re: Documents pertaining to "Huston Plan," COINTELPRO, & other practices & programs; Huston Plan & related developments. Appendix C, Part 1, Item 2.

Originating Office: FBI

Delivered by: Richard J. Taylor, Jr. Date: 8/5/75 3:10 PM

Received by: M Mechan

Title: Exec Sec

Return this receipt to the Intelligence Division, FBI

MDR 16
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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ENCLOSURE 62-116395-425X

CLASSIFY AS APPROPRIATE

NOTE: SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE BEFORE COMPLETING.

TO: Intelligence Community Staff
ATTN: Central Index

FROM: FBI

SUBJECT: Abstract of Information Provided to Select Committees

1. HOW PROVIDED (*check appropriate term. If a document was made available for review but not transmitted, so note.*)

	DOCUMENT		BRIEFING		INTERVIEW		TESTIMONY		OTHER
X									

For Review

2. DATE PROVIDED: 6/25/75

3. TO WHOM PROVIDED (*check appropriate term; add specific names if appropriate*)

X	SSC
	HSC

4. IDENTIFICATION (*provide descriptive data for documents; give name or identification number of briefer, interviewee, testifier and subject*)

Memorandum

5. IN RESPONSE TO (*list date and item number if in response to formal request, otherwise state verbal request of (name), initiative, subpoena, etc.*)

SSC letter 5/14/75, Appendix C, Part 1, Item 2 & 3

6. CLASSIFICATION OF INFORMATION (*enter U, C, S, TS or Codeword*)

TS

7. KEY WORDS (*enter the appropriate key words from the list provided separately; if key words not listed are used underline for emphasis*)

Intelligence collection

8. SUMMARY (*see reverse side before completing this item*)

For review at FBIHQ. A letter dated 6/20/69 from Huston to Director of FBI concerning resources being targeted toward the monitoring of foreign communist support of revolutionary youth activities in U.S., effectiveness of such resources, gaps in intelligence, and steps which should be taken to provide maximum coverage. All FBI memoranda and other materials pertaining to the correspondence.

MDR 16

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/15/00 BY SP2 ALM/EHL

62-116395

FMK:fmk
(4)

ORIGINAL VIA LIAISON TO CENTRAL COMMUNITY INDEX IN CONNECTION WITH SENSTUDY 75

TREAT AS YELLOW

3791 (6-75)

CLASSIFY AS APPROPRIATE

INSTRUCTIONS

- Type or print clearly in ink.
- Indicate classification of the abstract top and bottom.
- Date the abstract and put on any internal control numbers required.
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SPECIFIC ITEM NO. 8. SUMMARY - enter brief narrative statement describing substance of information and showing relationship to Intelligence Community matters if appropriate. Any feedback or evidence of investigatory interests should be noted. Commitments made to supply additional information should be noted. Additionally, certain administrative information may be entered here, e.g., restrictions on review of a document, if document was paraphrased, whether interviewee is current or former employee, etc. If actual document or transcript is provided, that fact should be noted and no summary is required. Additional pages may be attached if necessary.

July 1, 1969

BY LIAISON

Mr. Tom Charles Huston
Staff Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Huston:

Pursuant to your request of June 20, 1969, there is enclosed a report concerning foreign communist support of revolutionary protest groups in the United States.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure
FBG:pab/djb

MDR 16
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/14/00 BY SP2 ALM/EHC

TOP SECRET MATERIAL ATTACHED

TOP SECRET

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

EXCISED

SUBJECT: FOREIGN SUPPORT FOR REVOLUTIONARY PROTEST MOVEMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

MDR 16

DECLASSIFIED BY SP 2 ALM/EHL
ON 11/14/00

DATE: June 30, 1969

NATIONAL SECURITY INFORMATION
Unauthorized Disclosure
Subject to Criminal Sanctions

TOP SECRET

FOREIGN SUPPORT FOR REVOLUTIONARY PROTEST MOVEMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

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INTRODUCTION

Although the term "revolutionary protest movement" cannot be precisely defined because of the amorphous nature of such movements, it can be said that revolutionary protest movements existing within the United States fall into two broad categories, i.e. the New Left movement and the black extremist movement.

The New Left movement, which grew out of the civil rights struggle of the 1950s, is a loose-knit, undisciplined group of individuals who view our system of government as irredeemably corrupt and oppressive. Their stated aims and objectives are simple; they are dedicated to the total destruction of our traditional values and democratic system of government.

The New Left movement in this country is clearly an integral part of a world-wide revolutionary movement of students and young intellectuals. There is a definite similarity of goals, a uniformity of action from country to country, and a rapport among leftist organizations and individuals in this and foreign countries.

Like the New Left movement, the black extremist movement in the United States can be traced to the civil rights movement of the early 1960s and the violent response to civil rights agitation. This is best seen in the history of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), formed in 1960 in Atlanta, Georgia. SNCC was one of the moving forces behind the Freedom Riders of the early 1960s and was the target of Ku Klux Klan violence. In May, [redacted], [redacted] [redacted] was elected chairman of SNCC. The lack of progress toward integration since the 1954 school desegregation decision helped [redacted] to change SNCC from a nonviolent group to a full-blown black revolutionary organization. Other black nationalists took up [redacted] cry for a "bloody revolution" and a proliferation of black extremist groups seized the initiative for change from established civil rights organizations and now advocate outright revolution and destruction of our form of government.

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Foreign communist support of revolutionary protest movements in the United States can be manifested in a number of ways. Since the Communist Party, USA, is under the domination and control of the Soviet Union, it can be used more and more as a vehicle to support these movements. Similarly, the Progressive Labor Party and other pro-Chinese Communist groups can be utilized by Communist China as a channel for rendering support to protest movements in the United States. Other traditional channels which can be used more are the communist-bloc diplomatic establishments and the clandestine intelligence services operated by the communists within the United States.

In addition to the channels of communication open to foreign communists within the confines of the United States, leaders of United States-based protest movements have in recent years begun to reach out beyond the continental limits of the United States to solicit support of foreign communists and revolutionary protest movements abroad. New Leftists and black extremists travel abroad extensively and participate freely in various international conferences which are invariably attended by and sometimes even sponsored by communists. New Left and black extremist leaders frequently confer with representatives of foreign communist governments. At the same time, revolutionaries frequently travel to the United States and confer with leaders of protest movements in this country.

All of these "channels of communication" are treated in this study which is designed to show the extent to which revolutionary protest movements in the United States are receiving foreign communist support.

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I. FOREIGN COMMUNIST SUPPORT OF REVOLUTIONARY PROTEST MOVEMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

A. Influence of Domestic Communist Left

1. Communist Party, USA

Since it was founded in September, 1919, the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) has been unswerving in its allegiance to the Soviet Union. Over the years the Soviets have utilized the CPUSA as a trusted vehicle to influence revolutionary activity within the United States. Accordingly, FBI investigations of CPUSA activities have included the objective of determining the extent to which the Soviets may have been using the CPUSA as a possible channel for Soviet support of the current revolutionary protest movements in this country. All available information derived from these investigations to date indicates that while the CPUSA has made overtures to the revolutionary protest groups there has been limited acceptance of the CPUSA by such groups.

In recognition of its lack of support among youthful activists on college campuses, the CPUSA is currently making plans to establish a new youth group directed toward youth in industry. Party leaders, on the other hand, have criticized New Left groups such as the Students for a Democratic Society as petty bourgeois radicals. Party youth who have attempted to have the CPUSA relate more clearly with such groups have been isolated and silenced. The CPUSA theoretical organ, "Political Affairs," in its March and April, 1969, issues, contained a two-part article entitled "The Student Rebellion," which clearly set out CPUSA opposition to the anti-Soviet, anti-CPUSA line of student protest groups.

Within the past year leaders of the CPUSA in the Midwest met with leaders of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) to discuss closer cooperation or possible recruitment of these individuals into the CPUSA. These overtures were completely rebuffed by the SDS people who stated that while there were no disagreements with CPUSA philosophy

it is most doubtful the CPUSA is relevant today. When it was proposed that there be some form of collectivity between the SDS and the CPUSA, the SDS leaders replied that the CPUSA is not involved in SDS collectives because the CPUSA has nothing to contribute.

Subsequently, a leader of the SDS in conversation with leaders of the CP of Illinois stated that the "Establishment" as it exists today must be changed, even if this change must be through force. He added that the "Establishment" must be replaced by a communist government. He further stated that there has to be a communist party and there has to be a communist revolution and that SDS is the only group to organize the youth, thus rejecting the CPUSA as a possible vehicle for bringing about this revolution.

Available information discloses Soviet theoreticians now recognize their lack of status in the revolutionary student movement in the United States and the need to become influential in the current ideological struggle in order to orient it to Soviet style communism.

With regard to the activists in black extremist groups, the CPUSA is under a severe strain in attempting to develop a program to attract these individuals while at the same time adhering to its pro-Soviet and Marxist-Leninist ideology. The fight within the CPUSA on the way in which to handle the black question is a bitter one and no clear-cut policy has been established. An attempt by black nationalists within the CPUSA to pass a resolution recommending that Negroes arm themselves for self-defense was overwhelmingly defeated at the recent 19th National Convention. In addition, the pro-Maoist stance of the extremist Black Panther Party (BPP) is anathema to the pro-Soviet CPUSA.

CPUSA leaders have stated that the Black Panther Party may be a vehicle to stimulate revolutionary ferment among Negro youth if the Panthers can be taught a true Marxist-Leninist approach. Leaders of the CPUSA in California have been in contact with the Black Panther Party and have assisted in the setting up of a defense committee for Panthers who have been arrested. However, CPUSA leaders admit that it is not possible to talk to Black Panthers as communists. One CPUSA member was instructed to penetrate the Black Panther Party and to try to put over the CPUSA program. He did join the Black Panther Party but when he was exposed as a CPUSA member as a result of

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attempting to advance CPUSA policies he was expelled from the Black Panther Party.

This does not mean that the CPUSA is not striving to play a more effective role in its relationship with activists of both New Left and black extremist groups. Individual Party members do play a role in demonstrations, activities, and workings of these groups. Party publications trumpet in support of all demonstrations which stir up discord in the United States whether it be economic, social, or against the war in Vietnam.

2. Pro-Chinese Communist Groups

a. Progressive Labor Party

Recent years have witnessed the formation of a myriad of extremist organizations enunciating the tenets of Communist China and Mao Tse-tung. The majority have been ineffectual paper organizations and not viable operations. However, one group, the Progressive Labor Party (PLP), is making significant organizational strides in major American cities and on a number of college campuses.

The PLP was founded in 1962, by extremist elements of the CPUSA who were dissatisfied with CPUSA's "revisionism" and who advocated the following of the Chinese communist line in all areas of policy. It is headed by such devoted revolutionaries as [redacted], [redacted] of the [redacted] Communist Party, who was expelled from the CPUSA for extremist views; and [redacted], who, [redacted] was found guilty of conspiracy to riot, conspiracy to advocate criminal anarchy, and advocating criminal anarchy.

Headquartered in New York City, the PLP has established active branches in a number of major metropolitan areas including Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Newark, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, and San Francisco. During recent months, it has made a concerted effort to establish PLP branches throughout the United States. Spearheading this drive has been [redacted],

[redacted] of the PLP and an expert on organization. The PLP is particularly interested in expanding its membership on the West Coast as evidenced by the recent assignment of [redacted], [redacted], to Los Angeles, for that purpose.

The PLP maintains close contact with pro-Chinese Communist groups abroad and its publications consistently follow the Chinese Communist line. For example, during early 1968, the PLP issued a pamphlet in which it proclaimed that the PLP is among groups which "proudly make common cause with each other and with the Chinese for world revolution" and boasted of its support of the Viet Cong in defeat of our "common enemy, the United States ruling class."

Apropos of the strong rapport existing between the PLP and the Communist Party of China, the latter informed top-level PLP members in 1967 that it considered the PLP to be the only revolutionary Marxist-Leninist party in the United States.

As evidence of Chinese Communist support of the PLP, information has been developed which revealed that during 1967 and 1968 the PLP received a total of more than $13,000 from a European bank where an organ of the Chinese Communist Government maintains an account. During 1968, the PLP received more than $2,000 from Hong Kong, believed to have emanated from Chinese Communist sources.

PLP leaders have been in periodic contact with Chinese Communist agencies and have on occasion visited the Chinese mainland. [redacted] and [redacted], members of PLP [redacted], travelled to the Red Chinese mainland in March, 1969.

Of equal significance is the PLP's stepped-up efforts to extend its influence on college campuses. The PLP's ability to seize upon situations ripe for violence was revealed by its role within Students for a Democratic Society

(SDS) during the Columbia University riots, the turmoil at San Francisco State College, and participation in the student unrest at the University of California at Berkeley California.

The PLP has been particularly successful in its attempts to play a major role in the activities of SDS. During the SDS National Convention, which ended on June 22, 1969, at Chicago, the PLP element succeeded in splitting the organization into two separate groups, each electing national officers and claiming their respective groups to be in control of SDS.

b. Revolutionary Union

The Revolutionary Union (RU) was formed in the San Francisco area in early 1968 as the nucleus of a proposed new militant national Marxist-Leninist organization with allegiance to the thought of Mao Tse-tung and the Communist Party of China. After operating for over a year in an underground fashion, the RU partially surfaced in April, 1969.

Since its formation, the RU has organized into a number of "collectives" in the San Francisco area. Its members are old-time militant renegades from the CPUSA, former leaders of the PLP, and young high school and college militants who have gained some notoriety as activists in local campus and related disorders. RU members reportedly are accumulating weapons and engaging in firearms and guerrilla warfare training. They have played a prominent role in disorders at Stanford; at the University of California at Berkeley; at San Francisco State College; and in connection with the strike of the Oil, Chemical, and Atomic Workers Union, which has resulted in violence in the Richmond, California, area.

At the present time, RU leaders are seeking to establish rapport with other militant "collectives" and increase their influence in the SDS. The RU is in competition with the PLP and is seeking to discredit PLP in the eyes of the Chinese Communists and neutralize PLP influence in SDS.

One of the [redacted] founders of the RU is [redacted], a long-time communist who turned first against the CPUSA and then dropped out of his leadership role in the PLP. In 1965, [redacted] clandestinely travelled to Communist China where he resided for approximately two years utilizing a pseudonym.

Shortly after his return to the United States in August, 1967, he advised reliable sources that he had returned "to do a job" for the Chinese communists. He outlined a three-fold mission: (1) to form a national coalition of domestic Marxist-Leninists sympathetic to Mao Tse-tung thought and the Communist Party of China; (2) to develop and forward information of interest to the Chinese communists; and (3) to recruit politically trusted youth who would travel to Communist China for an indeterminable period of cadre training after which they would return to this country and operate in behalf of Communist China in a nonpublic or submerged fashion. There is a strong presumption these latter individuals would be utilized as recruited intelligence agents operating clandestinely in behalf of China.

In late 1967, [redacted] indicated a desire to obtain intelligence relating to the Soviet Union which he would forward to China. He provided funds for this intelligence-gathering effort and also to support the operations of a domestic pro-Communist China organization. He claimed to have a secret line of communication with Communist China. After completing diversionary travel to Los Angeles, [redacted] flew to London in early 1969 and while there contacted the Communist Chinese diplomatic establishment on two occasions. Thereafter, he flew to Paris and contacted the Chinese Embassy in Paris on two occasions. While in Paris, he dispatched a letter to an address in China. Significantly, the letter was directed to the name he used as a pseudonym while residing in China. He has stated he is able to communicate with them, but he is unable to receive adequate responses. [redacted] also indicates he is suffering from a lack of funds.

c. Miscellaneous Pro-Chinese Groups

Since the development of the Sino-Soviet ideological split, many factions have evolved from the American communist movement which to various degrees have lent allegiance to the Communist Party of China. Two are worthy of mention.

Communist Party, USA (Marxist-Leninist)

The Communist Party, USA (Marxist-Leninist) (CPUSA-ML) was created in late 1965 primarily as a vehicle for anti-United States propaganda and activity of its leader

[redacted], a former member of the [redacted] The CPUSA-ML in its initial stage proposed to conduct guerrilla warfare training, including the use of firearms; to organize cells in the South to exploit the racial situation; to agitate the population and to create situations which would require the use of Federal troops.

For a time the CPUSA-ML operated in California the Workers International Bookstore, an outlet for propaganda material originating in Communist China. The organization has been plagued by factionalism based upon the egotism of its leadership. [redacted] and a key aide, [redacted], split into two separate groups. In November, 1967, [redacted] and another member of the CPUSA-ML traveled to England where they made contact and sought liaison with a number of British pro-Communist China groups. Thereafter, they traveled to Paris where [redacted] was in contact with the Albanian Legation and the Chinese Embassy seeking funds, literature for his organization and extension of his travel to Communist China. Available information indicates [redacted] was rebuffed by both the Chinese and Albanians.

Committee of Correspondence

The Committee of Correspondence was organized in 1967 by [redacted] of Seattle, a former leader of [redacted]. This Committee, which has ties in California, publishes "The Voice," an anti-Soviet and pro-Chinese periodical. [redacted] group is in contact with other pro-Chinese groups and is seeking to establish influence and contacts within the domestic Negro nationalist and New Left movements. [redacted] was in attendance at the recent SDS National Convention as an observer and he has engaged in teaching informal classes in Marxism-Leninism. He is a frequent author of articles in "New Left Notes," a publication of the National Office of the SDS.

3. Trotskyite Groups

The Socialist Workers Party (SWP), founded in 1938, is a militant revolutionary group based on the theories of Marx, Engels, and Lenin as interpreted by Leon Trotsky rather than Joseph Stalin.

In addition to its avowed aim to eventually overthrow our form of Government, the SWP's most immediate aim and objective is to hold together the coalition of antiwar groups prevalent in the country today. It also seeks public acceptability by running candidates for political office on local, state and national levels. SWP candidates for President and Vice President of the United States were successful in having their names placed on some 19 state ballots during the 1968 elections. They also traveled to South Vietnam where they engaged in discussions with United States servicemen.

The Trotskyite Fourth International (FI), self-styled as the World Party of the Socialist Revolution, is headquartered in Paris, France, and claims to be fighting for the realization of Leon Trotsky's ideas. The SWP was forced by the limitations of the Voorhis Act of 1940 to withdraw its official affiliation with the FI. Nevertheless, the SWP maintains "fraternal ties" with the FI and continually has "observers" in attendance at its international meetings.

The Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), SWP youth affiliate, also headquartered in New York City, was originally formed in 1957 by former members of socialist and communist youth organizations. One of its primary purposes is to recruit youth into the socialist camp who ultimately will become members of the SWP. The entire National Executive Committee of the YSA is composed of individuals who are also members of the SWP. Most of the YSA chapters are located on or near college campuses.

In addition to acting as a recruiting mechanism for ultimate SWP membership, the YSA's current main objective is to organize, dominate, control and perpetuate the antiwar movement in the country. The YSA, together with the SWP, credit themselves with organizing a number of massive antiwar demonstrations.

The YSA National Convention, held in Chicago, Illinois, from November 28 to December 1, 1968, was attended by 791 registered individuals, including 405 current active members representing 29 states and 128 cities. Guests came from Canada, Mexico, France and Germany. During the four days of the Convention, the YSA recruited approximately 60 new members.

Because the YSA is a youth group consisting in the main of college students, most of its activities take place on or near college campuses. Its members have participated in many of the campus disorders which have recently swept the country. For the past several years, [redacted], [redacted] member and former national officer of the YSA, has been the dominant leader of the campus disorders and police confrontations on the campus of the University of California at Berkeley.

The foreign affiliations of the YSA are the same as those of the SWP.

After the French student uprising in the Spring of 1968, a leader of the SWP stated that for years the SWP has afforded financial and theoretical assistance and material to maintain the Trotskyist cadre in France and that this assistance was paying off.

In 1968, a leader of the SWP noted that the role of the student youth in France was a new element injected into the spring uprising in that country and that the young militants of the Trotskyite Jeunesse Communiste Revolutionnaire played a key role in spite of its small force. He related that the role that American youth will play in the building of the American revolution must be similar.

In December, 1968, fourteen YSA and/or SWP members traveled to Cuba as guests of the Cuban Government to join in the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Cuban Revolution. Since returning from their one-month stay in Cuba, these individuals have participated in numerous lectures and discussions on college campuses throughout the United States supporting Fidel Castro's revolutionary views.

B. Role of Communist-Bloc Intelligence

Undoubtedly, as the number one target of communist intelligence agencies throughout the world, the United States is faced with the reality of skilled communist agents acting against the interests of our Nation. For years, the communist bloc of nations, including the Soviet Union, Albania, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Outer Mongolia, Poland, Rumania and Yugoslavia, have had diplomatic, official and quasi-official representatives stationed in their establishments in this country.

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Currently, these establishments exist in New York City; Washington, D. C.; Pittsburgh; and Chicago with a total complement of over 1,000 communist nationals and about 1,400 dependents. Our investigations have disclosed there are over 350 known or highly suspected intelligence officers or agents among them, of whom about 220 are Soviet nationals.

In addition to this open or "legal" channel of intelligence operations, the communist-bloc nations utilize highly clandestine "illegal" networks which have no observable contact with the communist official establishments. The members of these networks who are sent here from abroad with fraudulent documents and fictitious cover stories perform intelligence collection tasks as do the communist intelligence agents operating under diplomatic or official cover. In time of emergency or war involving the United States and communist countries, the "illegal" networks would assume the primary collection role for communist countries whose diplomats and officials would be interned or expelled.

In spite of the extensive nature of communist-bloc intelligence operations to penetrate and subvert the United States, there is little evidence that these intelligence-gathering services are acting as channels for communist support of the revolutionary protest movements here. A significant exception to this statement is the known activity of certain Cuban intelligence agents acting under the cover of official assignment to the Cuban Mission to the United Nations (CMUN) in New York City.

C. Cuban Intelligence Service

Export of the Cuban revolution is the fundamental principle of Cuba's foreign policy. We have determined that in the United States such policy is manifested by clandestine support of Puerto Rican independence groups and the fomenting of racial strife and student disorders throughout the United States.

In September, 1967, two officers of the Cuban Intelligence Service (CIS) assigned to the CMUN told a representative of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico (NPPR) in New York City that Cuba was prepared to offer Puerto Rican independentists weapons and material. In April, 1968, a CIS officer at the CMUN delivered to a representative of the

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Puerto Rican Independence Movement (Movimiento Pro-Independencia de Puerto Rico - MPIPR) a message from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba (CPC). The message expressed CPC solidarity with and support of the MPIPR in the latter's struggle for independence. Cuban support has included guerrilla training for some leaders of current violence in Puerto Rico.

With reference to the fomenting of racial strife and student disorders in the United States by Cuba, our investigation of [redacted] is a case in point. He arrived in the United States in August, 1967, to assume duties [redacted] at the CMUN. He left the United States on February 20, 1969, at the State Department's request based upon the results of our investigation of him. At the time of his departure, he held the rank of Counselor, second in order of diplomatic precedence at the CMUN.

Our investigation of [redacted] determined that he was a principal link between the Cuban Government and leaders of black extremist and New Left student groups in the United States. He gave advice and counsel to such leaders, including [redacted] and [redacted], then affiliated with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC); furnished Cuban propaganda materials to them; and arranged visits to Cuba for unknown purposes by many of them.

During early May, 1968, while in Washington, D. C., ostensibly as a representative of the Cuban Government to the Pan American Health Organization, [redacted] instructed [redacted] to "continue to follow Plan A-5." [redacted] was then agitating in Washington, D. C., following the serious racial disorders here of the preceding month. The significance of [redacted]' instructions to [redacted] is unknown; however, an SDS plan of similar terminology resulted in an undisciplined mass protest and violence at Columbia University, also during April, 1968.

The intelligence functions of [redacted] at the CMUN appear to have been taken over by [redacted], lower in diplomatic rank ([redacted]), but superior to [redacted] in the CIS hierarchy ([redacted]).

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[redacted] arrived in the United States on September 6, 1968. Our investigation of him has determined that he acts as a clearing agent for American citizens of various backgrounds who travel to Cuba, associates with individuals who are affiliated with black extremist and New Left groups, and has been operationally associated in New York City with Soviet intelligence personnel. He acted as interpreter for [redacted] during a visit of the latter in Cuba.

D. Chinese Support

Communist China, while having no diplomatic or official establishments in the United States, is posing an intelligence threat constantly through individuals residing in or visiting this country. Various residents or citizens of our Nation who have Chinese origins or background have come to occupy prominent or significant positions in fields of science, education, industry, defense, and government. Some of these individuals in the past have acted in a manner hostile to our national interests, apparently motivated by fear or sympathy with the communist regime in mainland China.

The Chinese Communists have in the past mounted a propaganda attack against the United States Government with the intention of aggravating the racial situation in this country. On April 16, 1968, for instance, the New China News Agency (NCNA) broadcasted a statement by Chairman Mao Tse-tung in support of the Afro-American struggle "against" violence. Mao described this struggle as "waged by the exploited and oppressed black people for freedom and emancipation. . . ." and stated it represented a call for the "oppressed people of the United States to fight against the barbarous rule of the monopoly capitalist class." This was Mao's first major statement on this subject subsequent to 1963.

Hong Kong newspapers, on April 18, 1968, reported that Peking was transformed on the previous day into a camp of militant support for American Negroes whose "certain victory" over imperialism was proclaimed by hundreds of thousands of marching Chinese. A parade supporting Mao's message was reported to have lasted from seven in the morning until eight-thirty in the evening.

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For several years, the NCNA has been forwarding large quantities of anti-United States propaganda material to Negro publications and pro-Chinese communist groups in the United States. Information was received in May, 1968, which disclosed the NCNA had commenced circulating photographs in this country depicting racial riots, arsonist activity, and other civil disorders participated in by the American Negro.

Data was received on May 3, 1968, revealing a news release had been sent from China Features, Peking, China, to the Black Organization of Students, Rutgers University, Newark, New Jersey. The news release contained a statement by Mao Tse-tung in which mention was made of support of the Afro-American struggle against violent repression.

The BPP makes widespread use of the "Red Book" in instructing its members. The "Red Book" is a collection of quotations by Mao Tse-tung. Sections of it have been incorporated into the BPP "Political Education Kit." One such section advocates the abolition of war through war and states that in order to get rid of the gun it "is necessary to pick up the gun."

During January, 1969, a BPP leader in Los Angeles had a poster in his possession which had been published by the Peoples Fine Arts Press, Shanghai, China. It was captioned "Support the Peoples of the World in Their Anti-Imperialist Struggle."

E. International Conferences

Numerous conferences throughout the world during the past few years have evidenced both the international character of the revolutionary protest movement and the desire of foreign elements to influence the conduct of that movement within the United States. The majority of these meetings have focused on opposition to the United States position in Vietnam. As active participants in these gatherings, representatives of militant groups within the United States have joined with their foreign counterparts in efforts to undermine the United States. A representative sampling of such conferences will illustrate this point, and, in addition, give some indication as to the disruptive, anti-United States proposals made at them.

1. International Conference on Vietnam

Stockholm was the scene of the International Conference on Vietnam held from July 6 through July 9, 1967. The World Peace Council, an international communist front organization, was one of the principal organizers of this conference. Among the 452 persons who attended the conference were delegates from communist countries. Among those present from the United States were [redacted]; CPUSA National Committee member [redacted]; the [redacted]; [redacted], of Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; and [redacted], then an official of the National Conference of New Politics.

The conference made plans for a world "Peace in Vietnam Day" to coincide with the antiwar demonstration in Washington, D. C., on October 21-22, 1967. Our investigation of this matter disclosed that a massive demonstration of approximately 35,000 people demonstrated in Washington, D. C., which demonstration culminated with an assault on the Pentagon. Demonstrations were also held in various other cities, both inside and outside of the United States.

2. Latin American Solidarity Organization (LASO) Conference

In July and early August, 1967, [redacted], of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, was a guest of the Cuban Government and an "honorary delegate" to the conference of the LASO held in Cuba. He sought to tie in the Negro extremist activities in the United States with the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle which was the basic theme of the conference. With headquarters in Havana, Cuba, LASO was formed by communist, revolutionary and terrorist groups from various Latin American countries dedicated to the violent overthrow of imperialism, particularly United States imperialism.

3. Bratislava Conference

Another so-called peace conference was held at Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, from September 6 through September 13, 1967. Among the 41 persons from the United States who attended the conference were: [redacted] who led the

delegation from the United States; SDS leaders [redacted], [redacted], and [redacted], who headed an SDS delegation of nine; [redacted] and [redacted], both of SNCC; [redacted], of the Student Mobilization Committee; [redacted], a writer for the "New Republic" magazine; [redacted] and [redacted], both of the American Friends Service Committee; [redacted], a professor at [redacted] University; and [redacted], an editor of [redacted] magazine.

Both North Vietnam and the NLF sent delegations to the conference.

The delegates from the United States to the Bratislava conference were furnished free lodging and meals while at the conference but were required to pay their own transportation expenses. They were thoroughly briefed by [redacted] well in advance of their departure and were instructed to be prepared to give reports and participate in discussions on various topics, including the antiwar, student and civil rights movements and an analysis of the current American political situation. [redacted] told the delegates that the purpose of the conference was to create solidarity and mutual understanding between revolutionaries from Vietnam and their supporters in the United States and that the delegates were chosen on the basis of their experience in radical activity.

4. International Cultural Congress-

In January, 1968, an International Cultural Congress, attended by more than 500 delegates and observers from all over the world, was held in Cuba. Some 25 individuals from the United States were present, including [redacted] and SDS leaders [redacted], [redacted] and [redacted]. Five members of SNCC reportedly traveled to Havana to attend this conference. This travel was handled through the Cuban Mission to the United Nations (CMUN). The announced purpose of this conference was to obtain unity of action in Cuban anti-imperialism fights.

5. Japanese Conference on Vietnam

An international meeting sponsored by Beheiren, a Japanese peace group, was held in Kyoto, Japan, August 11-14, 1968. Approximately 250 antiwar activists including 23

from the United States were in attendance at this conference. Discussion centered on such subjects as how to wage a campaign against war and for social change throughout the world, how to deal with the Okinawa issue and the United States - Japan Security Pact, how to assist United States deserters and draft evaders and how to coordinate antiwar movements around the world.

6. International Assembly

Columbia University was the site of an International Assembly held in September, 1968. This Assembly was sponsored by the Columbia University chapter of SDS and representatives from many foreign countries were in attendance. Much of the activity of the Assembly centered around revolutionary tactics to be employed by students.

7. Budapest Conference

A group of 20 American antiwar activists including SDS members traveled to Budapest, Hungary, in September, 1968, to meet with representatives of North Vietnam and the National Liberation Front. Nine of the group from the United States had taken part in the demonstrations at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago a few weeks before this trip. The meetings were arranged by [redacted] and centered on the Paris Peace Talks, on prospects for further student unrest in the United States and on furthering unrest among American servicemen.

8. Hemispheric Conference to End the War in Vietnam

From November 28 to December 1, 1968, the Hemispheric Conference to End the War in Vietnam was held in Montreal, Canada, hosted by the Communist Party of Canada. It was attended by approximately 1,700 delegates and observers, including a 5-man delegation from North Vietnam, headed by Hoang Minh Giam, Minister of Culture, and a 2-man delegation from the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam. Others in attendance included extremists, communists, pacifists and student radicals from North and South America.

The approximately 25 BPP members in attendance, with the aid of white radicals, took over control of the conference following a series of fights and scuffles. Together with other extremists they attacked the "solidarity with the

Vietnamese" theme, wanted to assist North Vietnam and the Viet Cong and wanted to denounce American imperialism. A participant at the conference described the BPP members as "black storm troopers" and said that no decision was made at the conference without consideration of the Panthers' reactions.

BPP leader [redacted] addressed the conference on December 1, 1968, and called for the overthrow of colonial powers. [redacted] also had a series of conferences with the North Vietnamese and National Liberation Front delegations.

9. Stockholm Conference on Vietnam

The Stockholm Conference on Vietnam was held May 16 through 18, 1969. Approximately 350 to 400 individuals from 52 countries representing a myriad of peace and antiwar groups were present. About 25 individuals from the United States attended.

This conference was requested jointly by the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam (NLF) and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV) delegations to the Paris Peace Conference. The basic theme was to promote acceptance among the world's intellectuals of the 10-Point Program advanced by the NLF and DRV at the Paris Peace Conference. They felt that if they could convince the conference participants that this program was the only legitimate answer to the Vietnam situation, the influence these individuals had in their respective countries would be sufficient to build world opinion in support of the 10-Point Program.

A report of the Working Group on Action of this conference set forth seven proposals to be used to undermine support of the United States position in Vietnam. These were:

a. Collection of signatures of prominent people to be publicized in newspapers.

b. National and international demonstrations on July 4 in the form best suited to the organizations and the movement in each country. Specific suggestions called for vigils outside United States Embassies on July 4 and the reading aloud of names of Americans killed in Vietnam.

c. Boycott of United States firms providing goods for the war in Vietnam or engaged in the transporting of such goods.

d. Increased international support for draft resistance in the United States and by Americans abroad; encouragement of defection from the United States armed forces; and, opposition within the Army.

e. Increased support of the 10-Point Program of the NLF and exposure of "the weaknesses" of President Nixon's Eight-Point Program.

f. A campaign for recognition of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam by more world governments.

g. The issues of the war in Vietnam, particularly the unconditional withdrawal of United States troops and the 10-Point Program of the NLF, should be stressed as widely as possible at all national and international conferences.

With regard to proposal number one enumerated above, the June 25, 1969, edition of "The Washington Post" carried a three-quarter page advertisement calling for the President to end the war in Vietnam now. Specifically, the signers of this advertisement, many of whom have had communist affiliation, called for a halt to offensive military operations and the withdrawal of all United States troops within one year to begin immediately.

10. World Congress of Women and World Peace Council Conferences

In June, 1969, delegations from the United States attended conferences of the World Congress of Women in Helsinki, Finland, and the World Peace Council in East Berlin, Germany. Both of these are international front groups controlled by the Soviet Union. These conferences served as forums for propaganda against the United States' position in Vietnam.

We have determined that the World Peace Council Conference in East Berlin, June 21-23, 1969, was concerned with the following points:

a. Unceasing denouncement of United States imperialism.

b. Recognition of the government of the German Democratic Republic by the United States and other countries within its sphere of influence.

c. Encouragement to the Vietnamese to continue fighting inasmuch as they are fighting the battle of all emerging nations and this will give the latter the courage to fight their own wars of liberation.

d. Support of provisional revolutionary governments wherever they occur.

The American delegation to this conference included communists, members of SNCC, and the various peace groups.

F. Visits to the United States by Foreign Revolutionaries

The virtual lack of travel restrictions by the United States, coupled with the comparative ease in obtaining a United States visa, practically eliminates any problems foreign leftists have in travelling to the United States. There have been numerous such individuals who have travelled here in the past for varying reasons. Notable among these are [redacted] from Belgium and [redacted] from Germany.

[redacted] is a leading member of the Trotskyite Secretariat of the Fourth International. He is also an activist in the New Left movement throughout Western Europe. His wife, [redacted], was active in founding the anarchistic Socialist German Students Federation (German SDS) in Berlin, Germany, and is friendly with leaders of various radical youth groups in Western Europe. [redacted] trip was arranged by the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) while the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) organized the tour of [redacted] These two individuals, during September and October, 1968, made separate tours which took them to some 50 college and university campuses from coast to coast and border to border. Each appearance made by these two individuals was marked by their espousing the revolutionary doctrine of the New Left before United States college students.

[redacted], a former national chairman of the German SDS, entered the United States on February 25, 1969, reportedly to engage in a speaking and fund raising tour arranged for him by SDS. He appeared at some 16 colleges throughout the country and did not miss any opportunity to spread seeds of discontent and anarchy. He cited examples of harrassment and disruption and announced the need to build an international revolutionary alliance adding that a victory for the movement in one country is a victory for the movement in another.

[redacted] was subpoeaned to appear before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee and during his testimony expressed support for the regimes in Cuba and North Vietnam, the Viet Cong, and the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam.

A BPP rally in Los Angeles, California, on November 6, 1968, was addressed by a Mexican student who was reportedly associated with the Student Strike Committee of Mexico City, Mexico, which organization had been involved in violent clashes with Mexican police and military units. During a subsequent meeting, it was agreed that Mexican student leaders would come to Los Angeles to instruct the BPP in disruptive tactics and that BPP members would go to Mexico for training.

G. Contact Between Leaders of United States Protest Groups and Representatives of Foreign Communist Groups

1. New Left Movement

Cuba and North Vietnam have been particularly strong magnets for New Left protest groups. Much of the strength of these organizations derives from their ability to maintain close relationships and dialogues with foreign establishments. For instance, the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (NMC) maintains a foreign contact list of over 300 individuals and organizations throughout the world. Its [redacted], [redacted], has travelled to the Soviet Union, North Vietnam, Czechoslovakia, Cuba and Sweden in furtherance of opposition to the war in Vietnam. The NMC and [redacted] maintain almost constant contact with the Governments of Cuba and North Vietnam and representatives of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam. [redacted] feels such contacts give the NMC and himself notoriety and build their image in the movement.

One of the most highly publicized visits to North Vietnam was a ten-day trip made in December, 1965, by [redacted], a former member of the American Youth for Democracy, a defunct communist youth group; [redacted], a member [redacted] of the CPUSA and [redacted], one of the founders of SDS. Their trip was not authorized by the State Department. It was described by the three travellers as a "fact-finding" mission.

Following the Bratislava Conference held in September, 1967, [redacted] and two other SDS members travelled to North Vietnam.

In February, 1968, 20 SDS members visited Cuba and, while there, held conferences with representatives of the National Liberation Front, the political arm of the Viet Cong, and with individuals from North Korea.

In March, 1968, [redacted], an SDS national officer visited Cuba where he met with representatives of Communist China, North Korea and North Vietnam. [redacted], another SDS activist, visited North Vietnam in April, 1968.

A group of 34 SDS members travelled to Cuba by way of Mexico in late August, 1968. Part of this group met with a representative of the National Liberation Front who stated that the New Left in the United States should conduct more and more demonstrations against the war in Vietnam.

In November, 1968, four women representing the Women Strike for Peace travelled to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Women's Committee. En route, they met with Madame Phan Thi Binh, head of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam delegation to the Paris Peace Conference in Paris, France. In the Soviet Union, the delegation was hosted by various women in influential positions throughout the Soviet Union. A representative of the group planned to return via Prague, Czechoslovakia, and made contacts there.

On June 20, 1969, a delegation of 20 individuals under the sponsorship of the Committee of Returned Volunteers (CRV) travelled to Cuba by way of Mexico City. This trip was organized with the full knowledge that it is contrary to State Department regulations; however, a statement adopted by the group indicates that the travel would be made without such approval as a further demonstration of the CRV opposition to United States policies. Available information indicated that all expenses over and above transportation was to be borne by the Cuban Government. In addition, the CRV is currently planning a similar trip to Cuba in July, 1969.

Also, in July, 1969, a group of women affiliated with the WSP plans to travel to Cuba at the invitation of the Federation of Cuban Women.

An example of the ability of the subversive New Left movement to reach a wide audience is probably best illustrated by "Ramparts" magazine and its [redacted].

"Ramparts" magazine espouses a line of opposition to United States domestic and foreign policy from a left-oriented position, utilizing sensationalist muckraking to draw the reader's attention to its attacks on various Government agencies.

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The political orientation of "Ramparts" magazine is a reflection of the activities and ideology of its [redacted]. [redacted] has been extremely active in this country in a leadership capacity in a broad range of New Left protest activities and openly espouses support of Fidel Castro and the Vietnam National Liberation Front. His foreign travels include a trip to Cambodia, Thailand and South Vietnam in February, 1966. In January, 1968, he attended the Cultural Congress held in Havana, Cuba, traveling to Cuba via Mexico City as an accredited correspondent. He stated he traveled with the approval of the State Department. He was again in Cuba from April 23, 1968, to May 10, 1968, and from December 31, 1968, to January 13, 1969, during which time he attended the celebration on January 2, 1969, of the 10th anniversary of the Cuban revolution.

Demonstrative of [redacted] political ideology is the following statement made by [redacted] in 1965, "The Viet Cong is a party of peace, and if I was in Vietnam, I would be on the side of the Viet Cong."

2. Black Extremist Movement

The obvious objective of communist incursions into the black extremist movement is to bring about a Negro revolution in the United States. The presence of trained intelligence agents in Cuban Embassies and Missions together with the interest expressed by Cuban officers in the black extremist movement in this country accentuate the possibility of involvement of Cubans in this movement.

Travel by numerous black extremists to Cuba has been extensive. As previously indicated, [redacted] and such SNCC members as [redacted], [redacted] and [redacted] traveled to Cuba in July, 1967, where [redacted] was successful in extracting a promise from Fidel Castro to support the black extremist movement.

From Cuba [redacted] traveled extensively to other countries in search of support for his militant movement in the United States. His itinerary included North Vietnam, Algeria and Egypt. As a SNCC representative, he attended portions of the second session of the Vietnam War Crimes Tribunal held in Copenhagen, Denmark, in late November, 1967.

During 1967, [redacted] traveled to Hanoi, North Vietnam, as a member of the International Affairs Department of SNCC. His trip was sponsored and paid for by the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation, London, England.

[redacted], who resides in Denmark, was designated as the Northern European Field Secretary for SNCC as of January 1, 1968. His functions include fund raising, public relations and coordination with other groups in northern Europe.

A group known as the Friends of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee is active in Paris, France. The leader of this group is [redacted], who is aided by a female group of American SNCC adherents. They are attached to the International Office of SNCC in New York City. This group has been engaged in raising funds for SNCC.

[redacted]. [redacted], an employee of the French Press Agency in Paris, France, resided until 1951 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he was actively associated with the Philadelphia branch of the Socialist Workers Party.

[redacted], [redacted] of SNCC, has had many contacts with representatives of foreign countries. On December 27, 1967, [redacted] was advised the Cuban United Nations Mission was holding money for his organization and arrangements were made on that date for him to visit a Cuban intelligence agent, [redacted]. On January 18, 1968, [redacted] and an unidentified Negro were observed entering the Mission empty-handed. A few minutes later each departed the Mission carrying a package wrapped in plain brown paper.

While he was in Sweden during 1968, [redacted] was part of a group which met with individuals representing the North Vietnamese and the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam.

In June, 1968, [redacted] Republic of New Africa (RNA) leaders, including [redacted], [redacted], visited Africa to determine what kind of assistance RNA could obtain from Tanzania and what type of assistance they could

render Tanzania in return. Prior to their visit it was believed that hundreds of acres had been set aside in Tanzania for the RNA to set up a commune and that Red China had land-clearing equipment and farm machinery to be utilized on this property.

After their visit they indicated that the president of the country would make some agreements with [redacted] concerning commitments and foreign aid to the RNA; however, these commitments would not be made public. The [redacted] stated that as a contribution and to show good faith, RNA would obtain medicine and books and send them to Tanzania. In addition, the RNA would assist in organizing the United Liberation Front in Africa which would attempt to unite all black African nations.

[redacted], the RNA's [redacted] in exile, is a black extremist who fled the United States in 1961 following his indictment on a kidnaping charge in North Carolina. He resided in Cuba until 1966 at which time he went to Peking, China, where he has since resided.

[redacted] has indicated that he wants to send Negro militants to Tanzania to establish a cadre for the proposed RNA commune. The purpose of this cadre will be to begin training blacks of the African continent in guerrilla warfare.

In October, 1968, a group of American Negroes were in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, where they were allegedly recruiting an army to eventually fight against the United States and take over RNA's rightful title to portions of the United States. These troops allegedly would be equipped with Chinese weapons. [redacted] and [redacted] are actively recruiting for this army, and 17 American Negroes are reportedly now active in the affairs of RNA in Tanzania.

In September, 1968, [redacted] discussed the negotiations to establish a Chinese Consulate in Quebec. If it is established, [redacted] states, RNA will be able to legally purchase equipment through the consulate. [redacted], speaking before the National Black Economic Conference in Detroit, Michigan, in April, 1969, stated that the black nation of RNA means developing relations with friendly powers, namely, Red China and Cuba.

[redacted] [redacted] of the RNA [redacted], returned to New Orleans, Louisiana, on [redacted] 1969, from New York City. [redacted] advised a source of this Bureau that she had traveled to Cuba through Mexico City this Spring with the flight to Cuba being paid for by the Cuban Government.

[redacted] attended a rally in Cuba which was addressed by Fidel Castro and following the rally met with Castro. In the conversation with him, he said that he was unhappy with the dissension among black extremist organizations in Los Angeles, California. Castro added that when the black people in the United States move forward in their revolution, they will receive assistance from Cuba and other countries.

Castro presented [redacted] with literature which he stated concerned the revolution and which would be applicable to the black man's struggle in the United States. He promised to send [redacted] revolutionary literature in the near future which would be of assistance.

In December, 1968, two leaders of SNCC departed from the United States for Cuba, via Mexico, allegedly to attend a Cultural Congress. When they returned to the United States, they were intercepted at the Canadian border by Customs and Immigration officials. They had in their possession a large quantity of North Korean, Soviet and Cuban propaganda and souvenirs. Included in their personal effects were a five-band portable radio of Soviet manufacture, adaptable for receiving intelligence communications and a revealing notebook and diary.

Analysis of the notes and diary indicates the two Negro nationalists were on a "mission" on behalf of SNCC and that this mission had been well planned in advance. Their effects also indicated they were placed in contact with the North Koreans in Havana by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba; on February 24, 1969, they flew from Moscow for Korea under the cover of pseudonyms; in March, 1969, in North Korea they received detailed training in revolutionary theory and political and military intelligence; and they spent considerable time in the Soviet Union and Cuba prior to their return. Among their notes were instructions for organizing a committee which would propagandize for the withdrawal of allied forces from Korea and seek the support of the New Left and domestic Negro nationalist movements, as well as domestic

Koreans, to discredit the United States position in Korea. It was indicated this proposed committee would be supported by the North Koreans through contacts in Cuba.

Additionally, it was indicated the subjects had received training in a likely assignment to accumulate intelligence in behalf of the North Koreans relating to "latest plans, newest weapons, blueprints, actual weapons, if possible." According to the notes, these should be secretly transmitted to the North Koreans through the Soviet Union, the Tanzanian Embassy, Cuban consulates in Mexico or France, or the Korean Embassy in Prague. One of the individuals described the assignment as "We will be their (North Koreans) eyes and ears as we wage armed struggle."

On August 19, 1968, [redacted], BPP national official, and [redacted], then the BPP leader in [redacted], arrived in Havana, Cuba. Assistance for their trip was rendered by an official of the Cuban Mission to the United Nations.

Following his return to the United States, [redacted] talked of his trip during a BPP rally in Oakland, California, on September 5, 1968. He indicated that on their arrival in Havana they were met by representatives of the Communist Party of Cuba and revolutionary guerrilla organizations from Asia and Africa. In a subsequent speech on December 23, 1968, [redacted] stated that during his trip to Cuba he had been personally assured by Fidel Castro that the Cuban Government would give all-out support to Negroes in the United States.

While in Cuba on August 24, 1968, [redacted] voiced his appreciation to the "Revolutionary Government of Cuba" in a radio broadcast made from Havana.

On September 11, 1968, a Havana, Cuba, radio station broadcasted telephone interviews with BPP leaders [redacted] and [redacted]. [redacted] stated that Oakland, California, was under military occupation following the voluntary manslaughter conviction of BPP leader [redacted]. [redacted] stated that "they" will answer counterrevolutionary violence with revolutionary violence.

In September, 1968, [redacted], a SNCC leader in New York City, traveled to Cuba via France. On October 2, 1968, an interview with [redacted] was broadcast on Radio Havana. In answering a question regarding urban guerrilla warfare, [redacted] said it is going to become more and more a method that will have to be employed by people not only in America but also throughout the world as they struggle for liberation. In answering a question about the full independence of Afro-American people, [redacted] stated that the Afro-American people cannot achieve their liberation without the liquidation of United States imperialism.

When [redacted] was in Atlanta, Georgia, during December, 1968, he mentioned that he had received limited training while in Cuba in firing automatic and semiautomatic weapons.

Representatives of the Cuban Government allegedly told [redacted] that Cuba was ready to assist SNCC with financial and other means of support in its struggle in the United States. Before aid was to be given, however, SNCC was to give concrete evidence of revolutionary activity in the next six months. [redacted] claimed Cuban officials told him Cuba would grant asylum to any black political refugee from the United States. [redacted] also claimed his trip to Cuba was financed by money provided him by the Cuban Government through its United Nations Mission in New York City.

During November, 1968, two BPP members traveled to Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada, to attempt to organize a BPP group in that area. During a news conference, one of the BPP members stated that the only thing whites could give to the BPP was money or guns.

During the period from March 9 to March 24, 1969, BPP leaders [redacted] and [redacted] traveled to Sweden, Denmark and Norway to obtain financial backing for the BPP. The visit was sponsored by the Socialist Workers Party of Denmark and the Solidarity Committee for Black Liberation, which reportedly has offices in Copenhagen, Denmark, and Stockholm, Sweden. Prior to departing on the trip, [redacted] stated that the Socialist Workers Party of Denmark had sent two round-trip tickets for the trip in addition to a total of four thousand dollars for bail and defense funds of the BPP.

While traveling through the Scandinavian countries, [redacted] made a number of speeches and held several press conferences in which he claimed that the BPP was the "political proletariat" and that it was engaged in a class struggle and not in a racial struggle.

II RESOURCES NOW TARGETED TOWARD MONITORING FOREIGN COMMUNIST SUPPORT OF REVOLUTIONARY PROTEST MOVEMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

A. Domestic Communist Groups

1. Communist Party, USA (CPUSA)

Coverage of foreign support of the CPUSA is very effectively achieved at present through live informant coverage at a high level, supplemented by selective electronic and physical surveillances.

2. Pro-Chinese Communist Groups

a. Progressive Labor Party (PLP)

PLP investigations utilize live informants, the monitoring of bank accounts, selective electronic surveillances and, where necessary, physical surveillances.

b. Revolutionary Union (RU)

RU is covered with high-level informants. We also utilize selective electronic surveillances on RU leaders and physical surveillances to identify contacts. Physical surveillances are also conducted on RU activities and on individual leaders.

3. Trotskyite Groups

a. Socialist Workers Party (SWP)

The SWP and its youth group, the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), have been actively penetrated by informants. We also utilize physical surveillances and [redacted] to supplement this coverage.

B. Diplomatic Establishments and Intelligence Operations

1. Soviet and Satellite

Our coverage aimed at penetration of Soviet and Satellite intelligence activities in the United States includes a wide variety of techniques. We use fixed lookouts on certain communist-bloc establishments which lookouts in most cases are equipped with photographic surveillance equipment. We also conduct physical surveillances on selected individual intelligence officers and maintain electronic surveillances on communist-bloc official establishments.

We operate a program to identify individuals in contact with communist-bloc officials and establishments to determine the purpose of the contact and to assess the potential risk to internal security posed by the contact. At the same time, we explore the informant potential of the individual concerned.

Sources and informants regularly in contact with communist-bloc intelligence personnel perform an important role in our coverage as do the double agents we operate against them.

We have conducted selected operations in the past aimed at the direct defection of communist-bloc intelligence agents.

2. Chinese

Current resources directed against Chinese intelligence activities include the use of informants and electronic surveillances on selected subjects. We also have devised and operated programs aimed at specific problem areas such as Chinese scientists in the United States, Chinese aliens entering the United States and Chinese seamen who may have a port of call in this country.

Excised as information deals with sensitive technique.

3. Cuban Intelligence Service

We also use physical surveillances on a selected basis and periodically review pertinent bank records. Through the use of informants and double agents we have been successful in penetrating Cuban Intelligence Service operations in the United States.

C. International Conferences

Whenever possible, we attempt to have informants or sources under our control participate in international conferences as representatives of the particular groups with which they are affiliated. We have been successful in penetrating several of these conferences in this fashion and have materially benefited from on-the-scene coverage.

D. Contacts Between Revolutionary Leaders and Leaders of Foreign Communist Governments

This is a difficult area to cover as we do not always have informants in a position to accompany individual revolutionary leaders on their official and private trips to foreign countries. We rely on other established informants whom we have targeted against those revolutionary leaders and who have access to them upon their return. In some cases, we are able to determine the result of foreign contacts through our domestic electronic surveillances.

E. Travel of Foreign Leaders to the United States

Coverage of foreign leaders to the United States is effected through the coordination of our informant coverage of the organization sponsoring the trip and physical and selective electronic surveillances, where applicable.

III. OBSERVATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Historically, the United States has been the target for subversive activities emanating from and directed by the international communist movement in regard to efforts to foment disorder and disruption in a revolutionary vein. The change from the monolithic nature of the movement to polycentrism only served to magnify the problem in that it diversified the subversive attack.

Regardless of the diversification, the basic nature of the attack remained the same. It emanated from communist forces abroad and was channeled into this country through communist-bloc diplomatic establishments and old-line communist groups and organizations working to advance international communist objectives.

From the standpoint of the FBI's responsibilities in regard to countering these subversive thrusts, there were two significant factors which enabled us to mount effective counterintelligence operations.

The first factor was that the activities themselves, took place for the most part within our borders. It was a situation which lent itself to effective utilization of manpower for coverage and counterintelligence purposes.

The second factor was that the activities were engaged in by organizations, such as the CPUSA, which were tightly structured organizationally in the traditional pattern of communist parties throughout the world. As such, they presented clear-cut targets for informant penetration.

Because these old-line organizations also followed the traditional pattern of operating under the concept of democratic centralism with an insistence on rigid discipline throughout party ranks, high-level informant penetration provided an insight into strategy and tactics being considered at all levels. Here, too, it was possible to effectively negate their thrusts.

The emergence of the New Left and black-extremist movements in our society drastically altered the situation. They evolved mostly out of social reform movements which increasingly have been transformed into hard-core revolutionary movements dedicated to the total destruction of our democratic traditions and our society.

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They produced a new breed of revolutionaries whose main preoccupation with communism is that it has produced men like Mao Tse-tung, Ho Chi Minh, and Che Guevarra, whom they hope to emulate in the overthrow of a system they deem oppressive.

From the inception of these movements, the FBI has been aware of the fact that their increasingly revolutionary communist imprint posed new and unique problems for the internal security of this nation.

As these forces of revolutionary protest hardened in their resolve to accomplish their purpose, more and more they reached out to join hands with and seek support from old-line communists not only inside our country but also communists and anarchists abroad.

In effect, the picture has changed from one in which international communist forces sought out supporters within our country to carry out their objectives to one in which domestic revolutionaries are reaching our seeking the support of anyone, including communists, throughout the world who will help and support them in their own destructive aims.

Since the objectives of both so clearly coincide, it is inevitable that they will join forces in common cause. The willingness of the Soviets, Chinese communists, and Cubans to support the efforts of domestic revolutionaries here already has been demonstrated. In addition, the movement of the New Left and black extremist revolutionary protestors toward increasingly centralized, more tightly disciplined organizations will facilitate the inevitable linkings.

It is essential that we bring together and intensify the intelligence capabilities of our country to meet this growing threat. It is imperative that we penetrate all the channels of communication between foreign communist forces

and domestic revolutionaries; that we take all possible additional investigative steps to safeguard the security of this Nation in a time of multiplying and expanding crises. This has become mandatory because of increasing problems which may be anticipated in the future by reason of the growing alliances with foreign communist elements.

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ORGANIZATION APPENDIX

Black Panther Party (BPP)

The Black Panther Party was formed in 1966 at Oakland, California. Its stated purpose is to organize black people so they can "take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of black communities." The BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program and encourages Negroes to arm themselves against the police. Its publications contain quotations from the writings of the leader of Communist China and feature his statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun." It is headquartered at Berkeley, California.

Committee of Returned Volunteers (CRV)

The Committee of Returned Volunteers was established in 1966 at New York City and is composed of individuals who have worked abroad in such programs as the American Friends Service Committee and Peace Corps. It has a membership of approximately 3,000 individuals and 12 chapters throughout the United States. It has been active in demonstrations protesting United States policy, particularly the draft and the war in Vietnam. Its leaders have discussed establishing contact with revolutionary groups, aiding guerrillas, destruction of existing governments and the transmission of information to Soviet-bloc countries. The CRV has declared that it seeks radical changes in United States policy towards Asia, Africa, Latin America and emerging communities in the United States.

National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (NMC)

The NMC was founded in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1966. It is a coalition of over 100 antiwar, antidraft, black extremist and pacifist groups. Among the organizations which participated in NMC activities are the CPUSA, SWP, SNCC and the American Friends Service Committee. The NMC has organized major protest demonstrations including the march on the Pentagon in October, 1967; the disruptive demonstrations

during the Democratic National Convention at Chicago in August, 1968; and the demonstrations during the Presidential Inauguration ceremonies in January, 1969. Its officers include [redacted], who has travelled to the Soviet Union, North Vietnam, Czechoslovakia, Cuba and Sweden in furtherance of opposition to the war in Vietnam.

Republic of New Africa (RNA)

The Republic of New Africa is headquartered at Detroit, Michigan. It is a black extremist separatist organization whose stated purpose is the formation of a black nation within the United States. It advocates the formation of a black army to defend this black nation and to attack its enemies.

Students for a Democratic Society (SDS)

SDS, which is headquartered in Chicago, Illinois, was formed in 1962 and is an outgrowth of the Student League for Industrial Democracy, the youth affiliate of the League for Industrial Democracy, an old-line labor-oriented Fabian Socialist organization.

The founding convention of SDS held at Port Huron, Michigan, in 1962, produced the "Port Huron Statement" which in effect provided the ideological framework for SDS, established the line of "participatory democracy," and set the direction for much of the subsequent activity of the organization.

In the ensuing years SDS has increasingly entered into the mainstream of revolutionary politics particularly with regard to its opposition to the American form of government. At its National Council meeting held in Austin, Texas, in March, 1969, SDS [redacted] stated, "Our primary task is to build a Marxist-Leninist revolutionary movement." The central appeal of SDS has been to the student. It currently has approximately 250 chapters located mainly on college campuses.

Student Mobilization Committee (SMC)

The SMC is headquartered at New York City. It is dominated by members of the SWP and/or members of the YSA. The SMC has been active in demonstrations against United States policy. Its aims are to bring about the withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam, to end university "complicity" with the war, and to establish self-determination for Vietnam and "black America." It currently publishes the "Student Mobilizer."

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)

SNCC was formed in 1960 at Atlanta, Georgia, as a nonmembership civil rights organization. It took part in voter registration work in the South and was one of the moving forces behind the Freedom Riders of the early 1960s. In 1966 [redacted] was elected [redacted] of SNCC. He moved this group from the civil rights field to a full-blown revolutionary group. [redacted] urged Negroes to prepare for a "bloody revolution."

[redacted] was succeeded as [redacted] in 1967 by [redacted], who continued [redacted] policy of denouncing United States' intervention in Vietnam, calling for rebellion by any means, and massive civil disobedience.

SNCC is a nonmembership organization which is headquartered in Atlanta, Georgia. It is composed of 50 staff members and a 15-member Central Committee.

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF)

WILPF, an international pacifist group, has its United States headquarters in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and has a current membership of 11,000 in 154 branches in the United States.

The WILPF advocates the right to self-determination, support of the United Nations, enforcement of civil rights laws and new approaches to the entire social welfare system. The organization is currently urging abolition of the Anti-Ballistic Missile System, withdrawal of United States troops from Vietnam, and the elimination of racial discrimination.

Women Strike for Peace (WSP)

WSP is a national nonmembership women's pacifist group which maintains a national office at Washington, D. C. It has engaged in numerous protests against the draft, the war in Vietnam, nuclear tests, and the Anti-Ballistic Missile System. Representatives of WSP have been in contact with the National Liberation Front and have travelled to various countries including Cuba.

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TOP SECRET

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNEXCISED

SUBJECT: FOREIGN SUPPORT FOR REVOLUTIONARY PROTEST MOVEMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

MDR 16
DECLASSIFIED BY SP 3 ALM/EHL
ON 11/14/00

DATE: June 30, 1969

TOP SECRET

FOREIGN SUPPORT FOR REVOLUTIONARY PROTEST MOVEMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

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INTRODUCTION

Although the term "revolutionary protest movement" cannot be precisely defined because of the amorphous nature of such movements, it can be said that revolutionary protest movements existing within the United States fall into two broad categories, i.e. the New Left movement and the black extremist movement.

The New Left movement, which grew out of the civil rights struggle of the 1950s, is a loose-knit, undisciplined group of individuals who view our system of government as irredeemably corrupt and oppressive. Their stated aims and objectives are simple; they are dedicated to the total destruction of our traditional values and democratic system of government.

The New Left movement in this country is clearly an integral part of a world-wide revolutionary movement of students and young intellectuals. There is a definite similarity of goals, a uniformity of action from country to country, and a rapport among leftist organizations and individuals in this and foreign countries.

Like the New Left movement, the black extremist movement in the United States can be traced to the civil rights movement of the early 1960s and the violent response to civil rights agitation. This is best seen in the history of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), formed in 1960 in Atlanta, Georgia. SNCC was one of the moving forces behind the Freedom Riders of the early 1960s and was the target of Ku Klux Klan violence. In May, 1966, Stokely Carmichael was elected chairman of SNCC. The lack of progress toward integration since the 1954 school desegregation decision helped Carmichael to change SNCC from a nonviolent group to a full-blown black revolutionary organization. Other black nationalists took up Carmichael's cry for a "bloody revolution" and a proliferation of black extremist groups seized the initiative for change from established civil rights organizations and now advocate outright revolution and destruction of our form of government.

Foreign communist support of revolutionary protest movements in the United States can be manifested in a number of ways. Since the Communist Party, USA, is under the domination and control of the Soviet Union, it can be used more and more as a vehicle to support these movements. Similarly, the Progressive Labor Party and other pro-Chinese Communist groups can be utilized by Communist China as a channel for rendering support to protest movements in the United States. Other traditional channels which can be used more are the communist-bloc diplomatic establishments and the clandestine intelligence services operated by the communists within the United States.

In addition to the channels of communication open to foreign communists within the confines of the United States, leaders of United States-based protest movements have in recent years begun to reach out beyond the continental limits of the United States to solicit support of foreign communists and revolutionary protest movements abroad. New Leftists and black extremists travel abroad extensively and participate freely in various international conferences which are invariably attended by and sometimes even sponsored by communists. New Left and black extremist leaders frequently confer with representatives of foreign communist governments. At the same time, revolutionaries frequently travel to the United States and confer with leaders of protest movements in this country.

All of these "channels of communication" are treated in this study which is designed to show the extent to which revolutionary protest movements in the United States are receiving foreign communist support.

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I. FOREIGN COMMUNIST SUPPORT OF REVOLUTIONARY PROTEST MOVEMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

A. Influence of Domestic Communist Left

1. Communist Party, USA

Since it was founded in September, 1919, the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) has been unswerving in its allegiance to the Soviet Union. Over the years the Soviets have utilized the CPUSA as a trusted vehicle to influence revolutionary activity within the United States. Accordingly, FBI investigations of CPUSA activities have included the objective of determining the extent to which the Soviets may have been using the CPUSA as a possible channel for Soviet support of the current revolutionary protest movements in this country. All available information derived from these investigations to date indicates that while the CPUSA has made overtures to the revolutionary protest groups there has been limited acceptance of the CPUSA by such groups.

In recognition of its lack of support among youthful activists on college campuses, the CPUSA is currently making plans to establish a new youth group directed toward youth in industry. Party leaders, on the other hand, have criticized New Left groups such as the Students for a Democratic Society as petty bourgeois radicals. Party youth who have attempted to have the CPUSA relate more clearly with such groups have been isolated and silenced. The CPUSA theoretical organ, "Political Affairs," in its March and April, 1969, issues, contained a two-part article entitled "The Student Rebellion," which clearly set out CPUSA opposition to the anti-Soviet, anti-CPUSA line of student protest groups.

Within the past year leaders of the CPUSA in the Midwest met with leaders of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) to discuss closer cooperation or possible recruitment of these individuals into the CPUSA. These overtures were completely rebuffed by the SDS people who stated that while there were no disagreements with CPUSA philosophy

it is most doubtful the CPUSA is relevant today. When it was proposed that there be some form of collectivity between the SDS and the CPUSA, the SDS leaders replied that the CPUSA is not involved in SDS collectives because the CPUSA has nothing to contribute.

Subsequently, a leader of the SDS in conversation with leaders of the CP of Illinois stated that the "Establishment" as it exists today must be changed, even if this change must be through force. He added that the "Establishment" must be replaced by a communist government. He further stated that there has to be a communist party and there has to be a communist revolution and that SDS is the only group to organize the youth, thus rejecting the CPUSA as a possible vehicle for bringing about this revolution.

Available information discloses Soviet theoreticians now recognize their lack of status in the revolutionary student movement in the United States and the need to become influential in the current ideological struggle in order to orient it to Soviet style communism.

With regard to the activists in black extremist groups, the CPUSA is under a severe strain in attempting to develop a program to attract these individuals while at the same time adhering to its pro-Soviet and Marxist-Leninist ideology. The fight within the CPUSA on the way in which to handle the black question is a bitter one and no clear-cut policy has been established. An attempt by black nationalists within the CPUSA to pass a resolution recommending that Negroes arm themselves for self-defense was overwhelmingly defeated at the recent 19th National Convention. In addition, the pro-Maoist stance of the extremist Black Panther Party (BPP) is anathema to the pro-Soviet CPUSA.

CPUSA leaders have stated that the Black Panther Party may be a vehicle to stimulate revolutionary ferment among Negro youth if the Panthers can be taught a true Marxist-Leninist approach. Leaders of the CPUSA in California have been in contact with the Black Panther Party and have assisted in the setting up of a defense committee for Panthers who have been arrested. However, CPUSA leaders admit that it is not possible to talk to Black Panthers as communists. One CPUSA member was instructed to penetrate the Black Panther Party and to try to put over the CPUSA program. He did join the Black Panther Party but when he was exposed as a CPUSA member as a result of

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attempting to advance CPUSA policies he was expelled from the Black Panther Party.

This does not mean that the CPUSA is not striving to play a more effective role in its relationship with activists of both New Left and black extremist groups. Individual Party members do play a role in demonstrations, activities, and workings of these groups. Party publications trumpet in support of all demonstrations which stir up discord in the United States whether it be economic, social, or against the war in Vietnam.

2. Pro-Chinese Communist Groups

a. Progressive Labor Party

Recent years have witnessed the formation of a myriad of extremist organizations enunciating the tenets of Communist China and Mao Tse-tung. The majority have been ineffectual paper organizations and not viable operations. However, one group, the Progressive Labor Party (PLP), is making significant organizational strides in major American cities and on a number of college campuses.

The PLP was founded in 1962, by extremist elements of the CPUSA who were dissatisfied with CPUSA's "revisionism" and who advocated the following of the Chinese communist line in all areas of policy. It is headed by such devoted revolutionaries as Milton Rosen, one-time Labor Secretary of the New York State Communist Party, who was expelled from the CPUSA for extremist views; and William Epton, who, following his participation in the Harlem race riot of 1964, was found guilty of conspiracy to riot, conspiracy to advocate criminal anarchy, and advocating criminal anarchy.

Headquartered in New York City, the PLP has established active branches in a number of major metropolitan areas including Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Newark, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, and San Francisco. During recent months, it has made a concerted effort to establish PLP branches throughout the United States. Spearheading this drive has been Walter Linder,

National Director of the Trade Union Commission of the PLP and an expert on organization. The PLP is particularly interested in expanding its membership on the West Coast as evidenced by the recent assignment of Levi Laub, a member of the PLP's National Committee, to Los Angeles, for that purpose.

The PLP maintains close contact with pro-Chinese Communist groups abroad and its publications consistently follow the Chinese Communist line. For example, during early 1968 the PLP issued a pamphlet in which it proclaimed that the PLP is among groups which "proudly make common cause with each other and with the Chinese for world revolution" and boasted of its support of the Viet Cong in defeat of our "common enemy, the United States ruling class."

Apropos of the strong rapport existing between the PLP and the Communist Party of China, the latter informed top-level PLP members in 1967 that it considered the PLP to be the only revolutionary Marxist-Leninist party in the United States.

As evidence of Chinese Communist support of the PLP, information has been developed which revealed that during 1967 and 1968 the PLP received a total of more than $13,000 from a European bank where an organ of the Chinese Communist Government maintains an account. During 1968, the PLP received more than $2,000 from Hong Kong, believed to have emanated from Chinese Communist sources.

PLP leaders have been in periodic contact with Chinese Communist agencies and have on occasion visited the Chinese mainland. Jacob Rosen and Frederick Jerome, members of PLP National Committee, travelled to the Red Chinese mainland in March, 1969.

Of equal significance is the PLP's stepped-up efforts to extend its influence on college campuses. The PLP's ability to seize upon situations ripe for violence was revealed by its role within Students for a Democratic Society

(SDS) during the Columbia University riots, the turmoil at San Francisco State College, and participation in the student unrest at the University of California at Berkeley California.

The PLP has been particularly successful in its attempts to play a major role in the activities of SDS. During the SDS National Convention, which ended on June 22, 1969, at Chicago, the PLP element succeeded in splitting the organization into two separate groups, each electing national officers and claiming their respective groups to be in control of SDS.

b. Revolutionary Union

The Revolutionary Union (RU) was formed in the San Francisco area in early 1968 as the nucleus of a proposed new militant national Marxist-Leninist organization with allegiance to the thought of Mao Tse-tung and the Communist Party of China. After operating for over a year in an underground fashion, the RU partially surfaced in April, 1969.

Since its formation, the RU has organized into a number of "collectives" in the San Francisco area. Its members are old-time militant renegades from the CPUSA, former leaders of the PLP, and young high school and college militants who have gained some notoriety as activists in local campus and related disorders. RU members reportedly are accumulating weapons and engaging in firearms and guerrilla warfare training. They have played a prominent role in disorders at Stanford; at the University of California at Berkeley; at San Francisco State College; and in connection with the strike of the Oil, Chemical, and Atomic Workers Union, which has resulted in violence in the Richmond, California, area.

At the present time, RU leaders are seeking to establish rapport with other militant "collectives" and increase their influence in the SDS. The RU is in competition with the PLP and is seeking to discredit PLP in the eyes of the Chinese Communists and neutralize PLP influence in SDS.

One of the two founders of the RU is Leibel Bergman, a long-time communist who turned first against the CPUSA and then dropped out of his leadership role in the PLP. In 1965, Bergman clandestinely travelled to Communist China where he resided for approximately two years utilizing a pseudonym.

Shortly after his return to the United States in August, 1967, he advised reliable sources that he had returned "to do a job" for the Chinese communists. He outlined a three-fold mission: (1) to form a national coalition of domestic Marxist-Leninists sympathetic to Mao Tse-tung thought and the Communist Party of China; (2) to develop and forward information of interest to the Chinese communists; and (3) to recruit politically trusted youth who would travel to Communist China for an indeterminable period of cadre training after which they would return to this country and operate in behalf of Communist China in a nonpublic or submerged fashion. There is a strong presumption these latter individuals would be utilized as recruited intelligence agents operating clandestinely in behalf of Communist China.

In late 1967, Bergman indicated a desire to obtain intelligence relating to the Soviet Union which he would forward to China. He provided funds for this intelligence-gathering effort and also to support the operations of a domestic pro-Communist China organization. He claimed to have a secret line of communication with Communist China. After completing diversionary travel to Los Angeles, Bergman flew to London in early 1969 and while there contacted the Communist Chinese diplomatic establishment on two occasions. Thereafter, he flew to Paris and contacted the Chinese Embassy in Paris on two occasions. While in Paris, he dispatched a letter to an address in China. Significantly, the letter was directed to the name he used as a pseudonym while residing in China. He has stated he is able to communicate with them, but he is unable to receive adequate responses. Monitoring of his activities also indicates he is suffering from a lack of funds.

c. Miscellaneous Pro-Chinese Groups

Since the development of the Sino-Soviet ideological split, many factions have evolved from the American communist movement which to various degrees have lent allegiance to the Communist Party of China. Two are worthy of mention.

Communist Party, USA (Marxist-Leninist)

The Communist Party, USA (Marxist-Leninist) (CPUSA-ML) was created in late 1965 primarily as a vehicle for anti-United States propaganda and activity of its leader

Michael Lasky, a former member of the Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party. The CPUSA-ML in its initial stage proposed to conduct guerrilla warfare training, including the use of firearms; to organize cells in the South to exploit the racial situation; to agitate the population and to create situations which would require the use of Federal troops.

For a time the CPUSA-ML operated in California the Workers International Bookstore, an outlet for propaganda material originating in Communist China. The organization has been plagued by factionalism based upon the egotism of its leadership. Lasky and a key aide, Arnold Hoffman, split into two separate groups. In November, 1967, Lasky and another member of the CPUSA-ML traveled to England where they made contact and sought liaison with a number of British pro-Communist China groups. Thereafter, they traveled to Paris where Lasky was in contact with the Albanian Legation and the Chinese Embassy seeking funds, literature for his organization and extension of his travel to Communist China. Available information indicates Lasky was rebuffed by both the Chinese and Albanians.

Committee of Correspondence

The Committee of Correspondence was organized in 1967 by Clayton Van Lydegraf of Seattle, a former leader of the PLP. This Committee, which has ties in California, publishes "The Voice," an anti-Soviet and pro-Chinese periodical. Van Lydegraf's group is in contact with other pro-Chinese groups and is seeking to establish influence and contacts within the domestic Negro nationalist and New Left movements. Van Lydegraf was in attendance at the recent SDS National Convention as an observer and he has engaged in teaching informal classes in Marxism-Leninism. He is a frequent author of articles in "New Left Notes," a publication of the National Office of the SDS.

3. Trotskyite Groups

The Socialist Workers Party (SWP), founded in 1938, is a militant revolutionary group based on the theories of Marx, Engels, and Lenin as interpreted by Leon Trotsky rather than Joseph Stalin.

In addition to its avowed aim to eventually overthrow our form of Government, the SWP's most immediate aim and objective is to hold together the coalition of antiwar groups prevalent in the country today. It also seeks public acceptability by running candidates for political office on local, state and national levels. SWP candidates for President and Vice President of the United States were successful in having their names placed on some 19 state ballots during the 1968 elections. They also traveled to South Vietnam where they engaged in discussions with United States servicemen.

The Trotskyite Fourth International (FI), self-styled as the World Party of the Socialist Revolution, is headquartered in Paris, France, and claims to be fighting for the realization of Leon Trotsky's ideas. The SWP was forced by the limitations of the Voorhis Act of 1940 to withdraw its official affiliation with the FI. Nevertheless, the SWP maintains "fraternal ties" with the FI and continually has "observers" in attendance at its international meetings.

The Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), SWP youth affiliate, also headquartered in New York City, was originally formed in 1957 by former members of socialist and communist youth organizations. One of its primary purposes is to recruit youth into the socialist camp who ultimately will become members of the SWP. The entire National Executive Committee of the YSA is composed of individuals who are also members of the SWP. Most of the YSA chapters are located on or near college campuses.

In addition to acting as a recruiting mechanism for ultimate SWP membership, the YSA's current main objective is to organize, dominate, control and perpetuate the antiwar movement in the country. The YSA, together with the SWP, credit themselves with organizing a number of massive antiwar demonstrations.

The YSA National Convention, held in Chicago, Illinois, from November 28 to December 1, 1968, was attended by 791 registered individuals, including 405 current active members representing 29 states and 128 cities. Guests came from Canada, Mexico, France and Germany. During the four days of the Convention, the YSA recruited approximately 60 new members.

Because the YSA is a youth group consisting in the main of college students, most of its activities take place on or near college campuses. Its members have participated in many of the campus disorders which have recently swept the country. For the past several years, Peter Camejo, SWP National Committee member and former national officer of the YSA, has been the dominant leader of the campus disorders and police confrontations on the campus of the University of California at Berkeley.

The foreign affiliations of the YSA are the same as those of the SWP.

After the French student uprising in the Spring of 1968, a leader of the SWP stated that for years the SWP has afforded financial and theoretical assistance and material to maintain the Trotskyist cadre in France and that this assistance was paying off.

In 1968, a leader of the SWP noted that the role of the student youth in France was a new element injected into the spring uprising in that country and that the young militants of the Trotskyite Jeunesse Communiste Revolutionnaire played a key role in spite of its small force. He related that the role that American youth will play in the building of the American revolution must be similar.

In December, 1968, fourteen YSA and/or SWP members traveled to Cuba as guests of the Cuban Government to join in the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Cuban Revolution. Since returning from their one-month stay in Cuba, these individuals have participated in numerous lectures and discussions on college campuses throughout the United States supporting Fidel Castro's revolutionary views.

B. Role of Communist-Bloc Intelligence

Undoubtedly, as the number one target of communist intelligence agencies throughout the world, the United States is faced with the reality of skilled communist agents acting against the interests of our Nation. For years, the communist bloc of nations, including the Soviet Union, Albania, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Outer Mongolia, Poland, Rumania and Yugoslavia, have had diplomatic, official and quasi-official representatives stationed in their establishments in this country.

Currently, these establishments exist in New York City; Washington, D. C.; Pittsburgh; and Chicago with a total complement of over 1,000 communist nationals and about 1,400 dependents. Our investigations have disclosed there are over 350 known or highly suspected intelligence officers or agents among them, of whom about 220 are Soviet nationals.

In addition to this open or "legal" channel of intelligence operations, the communist-bloc nations utilize highly clandestine "illegal" networks which have no observable contact with the communist official establishments. The members of these networks who are sent here from abroad with fraudulent documents and fictitious cover stories perform intelligence collection tasks as do the communist intelligence agents operating under diplomatic or official cover. In time of emergency or war involving the United States and communist countries, the "illegal" networks would assume the primary collection role for communist countries whose diplomats and officials would be interned or expelled.

In spite of the extensive nature of communist-bloc intelligence operations to penetrate and subvert the United States, there is little evidence that these intelligence-gathering services are acting as channels for communist support of the revolutionary protest movements here. A significant exception to this statement is the known activity of certain Cuban intelligence agents acting under the cover of official assignment to the Cuban Mission to the United Nations (CMUN) in New York City.

C. Cuban Intelligence Service

Export of the Cuban revolution is the fundamental principle of Cuba's foreign policy. We have determined that in the United States such policy is manifested by clandestine support of Puerto Rican independence groups and the fomenting of racial strife and student disorders throughout the United States.

In September, 1967, two officers of the Cuban Intelligence Service (CIS) assigned to the CMUN told a representative of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico (NPPR) in New York City that Cuba was prepared to offer Puerto Rican independentists weapons and material. In April, 1968, a CIS officer at the CMUN delivered to a representative of the

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Puerto Rican Independence Movement (Movimiento Pro-Independencia de Puerto Rico - MPIPR) a message from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba (CPC). The message expressed CPC solidarity with and support of the MPIPR in the latter's struggle for independence. Cuban support has included guerrilla training for some leaders of current violence in Puerto Rico.

With reference to the fomenting of racial strife and student disorders in the United States by Cuba, our investigation of Jesus Jimenez Escobar is a case in point. He arrived in the United States in August, 1967, to assume duties as a First Secretary at the CMUN. He left the United States on February 20, 1969, at the State Department's request based upon the results of our investigation of him. At the time of his departure, he held the rank of Counselor, second in order of diplomatic precedence at the CMUN.

Our investigation of Jimenez determined that he was a principal link between the Cuban Government and leaders of black extremist and New Left student groups in the United States. He gave advice and counsel to such leaders, including H. Rap Brown and Stokely Carmichael, then affiliated with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC); furnished Cuban propaganda materials to them; and arranged visits to Cuba for unknown purposes by many of them.

During early May, 1968, while in Washington, D. C., ostensibly as a representative of the Cuban Government to the Pan American Health Organization, Jimenez instructed Stokely Carmichael to "continue to follow Plan A-5." Carmichael was then agitating in Washington, D. C., following the serious racial disorders here of the preceding month. The significance of Jimenez' instructions to Carmichael is unknown; however, an SDS plan of similar terminology resulted in an undisciplined mass protest and violence at Columbia University, also during April, 1968.

The intelligence functions of Jimenez at the CMUN appear to have been taken over by Alberto Boza Hidalgo-Gato, lower in diplomatic rank (First Secretary), but superior to Jimenez in the CIS hierarchy (deputy head of CIS activities at the CMUN).

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Boza arrived in the United States on September 6, 1968. Our investigation of him has determined that he acts as a clearing agent for American citizens of various backgrounds who travel to Cuba, associates with individuals who are affiliated with black extremist and New Left groups, and has been operationally associated in New York City with Soviet intelligence personnel. He acted as interpreter for Stokely Carmichael during a visit of the latter in Cuba.

D. Chinese Support

Communist China, while having no diplomatic or official establishments in the United States, is posing an intelligence threat constantly through individuals residing in or visiting this country. Various residents or citizens of our Nation who have Chinese origins or background have come to occupy prominent or significant positions in fields of science, education, industry, defense, and government. Some of these individuals in the past have acted in a manner hostile to our national interests, apparently motivated by fear or sympathy with the communist regime in mainland China.

The Chinese Communists have in the past mounted a propaganda attack against the United States Government with the intention of aggravating the racial situation in this country. On April 16, 1968, for instance, the New China News Agency (NCNA) broadcasted a statement by Chairman Mao Tse-tung in support of the Afro-American struggle "against" violence. Mao described this struggle as "waged by the exploited and oppressed black people for freedom and emancipation. . . ." and stated it represented a call for the "oppressed people of the United States to fight against the barbarous rule of the monopoly capitalist class." This was Mao's first major statement on this subject subsequent to 1963.

Hong Kong newspapers, on April 18, 1968, reported that Peking was transformed on the previous day into a camp of militant support for American Negroes whose "certain victory" over imperialism was proclaimed by hundreds of thousands of marching Chinese. A parade supporting Mao's message was reported to have lasted from seven in the morning until eight-thirty in the evening.

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For several years, the NCNA has been forwarding large quantities of anti-United States propaganda material to Negro publications and pro-Chinese communist groups in the United States. Information was received in May, 1968, which disclosed the NCNA had commenced circulating photographs in this country depicting racial riots, arsonist activity, and other civil disorders participated in by the American Negro.

Data was received on May 3, 1968, revealing a news release had been sent from China Features, Peking, China, to the Black Organization of Students, Rutgers University, Newark, New Jersey. The news release contained a statement by Mao Tse-tung in which mention was made of support of the Afro-American struggle against violent repression.

The BPP makes widespread use of the "Red Book" in instructing its members. The "Red Book" is a collection of quotations by Mao Tse-tung. Sections of it have been incorporated into the BPP "Political Education Kit." One such section advocates the abolition of war through war and states that in order to get rid of the gun it "is necessary to pick up the gun."

During January, 1969, a BPP leader in Los Angeles had a poster in his possession which had been published by the Peoples Fine Arts Press, Shanghai, China. It was captioned "Support the Peoples of the World in Their Anti-Imperialist Struggle."

E. International Conferences

Numerous conferences throughout the world during the past few years have evidenced both the international character of the revolutionary protest movement and the desire of foreign elements to influence the conduct of that movement within the United States. The majority of these meetings have focused on opposition to the United States position in Vietnam. As active participants in these gatherings, representatives of militant groups within the United States have joined with their foreign counterparts in efforts to undermine the United States. A representative sampling of such conferences will illustrate this point, and, in addition, give some indication as to the disruptive, anti-United States proposals made at them.

1. International Conference on Vietnam

Stockholm was the scene of the International Conference on Vietnam held from July 6 through July 9, 1967. The World Peace Council, an international communist front organization, was one of the principal organizers of this conference. Among the 452 persons who attended the conference were delegates from communist countries. Among those present from the United States were Dr. Benjamin Spock; CPUSA National Committee member Herbert Aptheker; the Reverend James Bevel; Amy Swerdlow, of Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; and Simon Casady, then an official of the National Conference of New Politics.

The conference made plans for a world "Peace in Vietnam Day" to coincide with the antiwar demonstration in Washington, D. C., on October 21-22, 1967. Our investigation of this matter disclosed that a massive demonstration of approximately 35,000 people demonstrated in Washington, D. C., which demonstration culminated with an assault on the Pentagon. Demonstrations were also held in various other cities, both inside and outside of the United States.

2. Latin American Solidarity Organization (LASO) Conference

In July and early August, 1967, Stokely Carmichael, of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, was a guest of the Cuban Government and an "honorary delegate" to the conference of the LASO held in Cuba. He sought to tie in the Negro extremist activities in the United States with the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle which was the basic theme of the conference. With headquarters in Havana, Cuba, LASO was formed by communist, revolutionary and terrorist groups from various Latin American countries dedicated to the violent overthrow of imperialism, particularly United States imperialism.

3. Bratislava Conference

Another so-called peace conference was held at Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, from September 6 through September 13, 1967. Among the 41 persons from the United States who attended the conference were: David Dellinger, who led the

delegation from the United States; SDS leaders Nicholas Egleson, Thomas Hayden, and Steven Halliwell, who headed an SDS delegation of nine; John Wilson and John Tillman, both of SNCC; Linda Morse, of the Student Mobilization Committee; Christopher Jencks, a writer for the "New Republic" magazine; Bronson Clark and Russell Johnson, both of the American Friends Service Committee; Robert Cook, a professor at Yale University; and Sol Stern, an editor of "Ramparts" magazine.

Both North Vietnam and the NLF sent delegations to the conference.

The delegates from the United States to the Bratislava conference were furnished free lodging and meals while at the conference but were required to pay their own transportation expenses. They were thoroughly briefed by Dellinger well in advance of their departure and were instructed to be prepared to give reports and participate in discussions on various topics, including the antiwar, student and civil rights movements and an analysis of the current American political situation. Dellinger told the delegates that the purpose of the conference was to create solidarity and mutual understanding between revolutionaries from Vietnam and their supporters in the United States and that the delegates were chosen on the basis of their experience in radical activity.

4. International Cultural Congress

In January, 1968, an International Cultural Congress, attended by more than 500 delegates and observers from all over the world, was held in Cuba. Some 25 individuals from the United States were present, including David Dellinger and SDS leaders Thomas Hayden, Carl Davidson and Todd Gitlin. Five members of SNCC reportedly traveled to Havana to attend this conference. This travel was handled through the Cuban Mission to the United Nations (CMUN). The announced purpose of this conference was to obtain unity of action in Cuban anti-imperialism fights.

5. Japanese Conference on Vietnam

An international meeting sponsored by Beheiren, a Japanese peace group, was held in Kyoto, Japan, August 11-14, 1968. Approximately 450 antiwar activists including 23

from the United States were in attendance at this conference. Discussion centered on such subjects as how to wage a campaign against war and for social change throughout the world, how to deal with the Okinawa issue and the United States - Japan Security Pact, how to assist United States deserters and draft evaders and how to coordinate antiwar movements around the world.

6. International Assembly

Columbia University was the site of an International Assembly held in September, 1968. This Assembly was sponsored by the Columbia University chapter of SDS and representatives from many foreign countries were in attendance. Much of the activity of the Assembly centered around revolutionary tactics to be employed by students.

7. Budapest Conference

A group of 20 American antiwar activists including SDS members traveled to Budapest, Hungary, in September, 1968, to meet with representatives of North Vietnam and the National Liberation Front. Nine of the group from the United States had taken part in the demonstrations at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago a few weeks before this trip. The meetings were arranged by David Dellinger and centered on the Paris Peace Talks, on prospects for further student unrest in the United States and on furthering unrest among American servicemen.

8. Hemispheric Conference to End the War in Vietnam

From November 28 to December 1, 1968, the Hemispheric Conference to End the War in Vietnam was held in Montreal, Canada, hosted by the Communist Party of Canada. It was attended by approximately 1,700 delegates and observers, including a 5-man delegation from North Vietnam, headed by Hoang Minh Giam, Minister of Culture, and a 2-man delegation from the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam. Others in attendance included extremists, communists, pacifists and student radicals from North and South America.

The approximately 25 BPP members in attendance, with the aid of white radicals, took over control of the conference following a series of fights and scuffles. Together with other extremists they attacked the "solidarity with the

Vietnamese" theme, wanted to assist North Vietnam and the Viet Cong and wanted to denounce American imperialism. A participant at the conference described the BPP members as "black storm troopers" and said that no decision was made at the conference without consideration of the Panthers' reactions.

BPP leader Bobby Seale addressed the conference on December 1, 1968, and called for the overthrow of colonial powers. Seale also had a series of conferences with the North Vietnamese and National Liberation Front delegations.

9. Stockholm Conference on Vietnam

The Stockholm Conference on Vietnam was held May 16 through 18, 1969. Approximately 350 to 400 individuals from 52 countries representing a myriad of peace and antiwar groups were present. About 25 individuals from the United States attended.

This conference was requested jointly by the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam (NLF) and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV) delegations to the Paris Peace Conference. The basic theme was to promote acceptance among the world's intellectuals of the 10-Point Program advanced by the NLF and DRV at the Paris Peace Conference. They felt that if they could convince the conference participants that this program was the only legitimate answer to the Vietnam situation, the influence these individuals had in their respective countries would be sufficient to build world opinion in support of the 10-Point Program.

A report of the Working Group on Action of this conference set forth seven proposals to be used to undermine support of the United States position in Vietnam. These were:

a. Collection of signatures of prominent people to be publicized in newspapers.

b. National and international demonstrations on July 4 in the form best suited to the organizations and the movement in each country. Specific suggestions called for vigils outside United States Embassies on July 4 and the reading aloud of names of Americans killed in Vietnam.

c. Boycott of United States firms providing goods for the war in Vietnam or engaged in the transporting of such goods.

d. Increased international support for draft resistance in the United States and by Americans abroad; encouragement of defection from the United States armed forces; and, opposition within the Army.

e. Increased support of the 10-Point Program of the NLF and exposure of "the weaknesses" of President Nixon's Eight-Point Program.

f. A campaign for recognition of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam by more world governments.

g. The issues of the war in Vietnam, particularly the unconditional withdrawal of United States troops and the 10-Point Program of the NLF, should be stressed as widely as possible at all national and international conferences.

With regard to proposal number one enumerated above, the June 25, 1969, edition of "The Washington Post" carried a three-quarter page advertisement calling for the President to end the war in Vietnam now. Specifically, the signers of this advertisement, many of whom have had communist affiliation, called for a halt to offensive military operations and the withdrawal of all United States troops within one year to begin immediately.

10. World Congress of Women and World Peace Council Conferences

In June, 1969, delegations from the United States attended conferences of the World Congress of Women in Helsinki, Finland, and the World Peace Council in East Berlin, Germany. Both of these are international front groups controlled by the Soviet Union. These conferences served as forums for propaganda against the United States' position in Vietnam.

We have determined that the World Peace Council Conference in East Berlin, June 21-23, 1969, was concerned with the following points:

a. Unceasing denouncement of United States imperialism.

b. Recognition of the government of the German Democratic Republic by the United States and other countries within its sphere of influence.

c. Encouragement to the Vietnamese to continue fighting inasmuch as they are fighting the battle of all emerging nations and this will give the latter the courage to fight their own wars of liberation.

d. Support of provisional revolutionary governments wherever they occur.

The American delegation to this conference included communists, members of SNCC, and the various peace groups.

F. Visits to the United States by Foreign Revolutionaries

The virtual lack of travel restrictions by the United States, coupled with the comparative ease in obtaining a United States visa, practically eliminates any problems foreign leftists have in travelling to the United States. There have been numerous such individuals who have travelled here in the past for varying reasons. Notable among these are Ernest and Gisela Mandel from Belgium and Karl Deitrich Wolff from Germany.

Ernest Mandel is a leading member of the Trotskyite Secretariat of the Fourth International. He is also an activist in the New Left movement throughout Western Europe. His wife, Gisela, was active in founding the anarchistic Socialist German Students Federation (German SDS) in Berlin, Germany, and is friendly with leaders of various radical youth groups in Western Europe. Ernest Mandel's trip was arranged by the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) while the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) organized the tour of Gisela Mandel. These two individuals, during September and October, 1968, made separate tours which took them to some 50 college and university campuses from coast to coast and border to border. Each appearance made by these two individuals was marked by their espousing the revolutionary doctrine of the New Left before United States college students.

Karl Deitrich Wolff, a former national chairman of the German SDS, entered the United States on February 25, 1969, reportedly to engage in a speaking and fund raising tour arranged for him by SDS. He appeared at some 16 colleges throughout the country and did not miss any opportunity to spread seeds of discontent and anarchy. He cited examples of harrassment and disruption and announced the need to build an international revolutionary alliance adding that a victory for the movement in one country is a victory for the movement in another.

Wolff was subpoeaned to appear before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee and during his testimony expressed support for the regimes in Cuba and North Vietnam, the Viet Cong, and the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam.

A BPP rally in Los Angeles, California, on November 6, 1968, was addressed by a Mexican student who was reportedly associated with the Student Strike Committee of Mexico City, Mexico, which organization had been involved in violent clashes with Mexican police and military units. During a subsequent meeting, it was agreed that Mexican student leaders would come to Los Angeles to instruct the BPP in disruptive tactics and that BPP members would go to Mexico for training.

G. Contact Between Leaders of United States Protest Groups and Representatives of Foreign Communist Groups

1. New Left Movement

Cuba and North Vietnam have been particularly strong magnets for New Left protest groups. Much of the strength of these organizations derives from their ability to maintain close relationships and dialogues with foreign establishments. For instance, the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (NMC) maintains a foreign contact list of over 300 individuals and organizations throughout the world. Its chairman, David Dellinger, has travelled to the Soviet Union, North Vietnam, Czechoslovakia, Cuba and Sweden in furtherance of opposition to the war in Vietnam. The NMC and Dellinger maintain almost constant contact with the Governments of Cuba and North Vietnam and representatives of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam. Dellinger feels such contacts give the NMC and himself notoriety and build their image in the movement.

One of the most highly publicized visits to North Vietnam was a ten-day trip made in December, 1965, by Staughton Lynd, a former member of the American Youth for Democracy, a defunct communist youth group; Herbert Aptheker, a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA and Thomas Hayden, one of the founders of SDS. Their trip was not authorized by the State Department. It was described by the three travellers as a "fact-finding" mission.

Following the Bratislava Conference held in September, 1967, Hayden and two other SDS members travelled to North Vietnam.

In February, 1968, 20 SDS members visited Cuba and, while there, held conferences with representatives of the National Liberation Front, the political arm of the Viet Cong, and with individuals from North Korea.

In March, 1968, Carl Davidson, an SDS national officer, visited Cuba where he met with representatives of Communist China, North Korea and North Vietnam. Steve Halliwell, another SDS activist, visited North Vietnam in April, 1968.

A group of 34 SDS members travelled to Cuba by way of Mexico in late August, 1968. Part of this group met with a representative of the National Liberation Front who stated that the New Left in the United States should conduct more and more demonstrations against the war in Vietnam.

In November, 1968, four women representing the Women Strike for Peace travelled to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Women's Committee. En route, they met with Madame Phan Thi Binh, head of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam delegation to the Paris Peace Conference in Paris, France. In the Soviet Union, the delegation was hosted by various women in influential positions throughout the Soviet Union. A representative of the group planned to return via Prague, Czechoslovakia, and made contacts there.

On June 20, 1969, a delegation of 20 individuals under the sponsorship of the Committee of Returned Volunteers (CRV) travelled to Cuba by way of Mexico City. This trip was organized with the full knowledge that it is contrary to State Department regulations; however, a statement adopted by the group indicates that the travel would be made without such approval as a further demonstration of the CRV opposition to United States policies. Available information indicated that all expenses over and above transportation was to be borne by the Cuban Government. In addition, the CRV is currently planning a similar trip to Cuba in July, 1969.

Also, in July, 1969, a group of women affiliated with the WSP plans to travel to Cuba at the invitation of the Federation of Cuban Women.

An example of the ability of the subversive New Left movement to reach a wide audience is probably best illustrated by "Ramparts" magazine and its Managing Editor Robert Scheer.

"Ramparts" magazine espouses a line of opposition to United States domestic and foreign policy from a left-oriented position, utilizing sensationalist muckraking to draw the reader's attention to its attacks on various Government agencies.

The political orientation of "Ramparts" magazine is a reflection of the activities and ideology of its Managing Editor. Scheer has been extremely active in this country in a leadership capacity in a broad range of New Left protest activities and openly espouses support of Fidel Castro and the Vietnam National Liberation Front. His foreign travels include a trip to Cambodia, Thailand and South Vietnam in February, 1966. In January, 1968, he attended the Cultural Congress held in Havana, Cuba, traveling to Cuba via Mexico City as an accredited correspondent. He stated he traveled with the approval of the State Department. He was again in Cuba from April 23, 1968, to May 10, 1968, and from December 31, 1968, to January 13, 1969, during which time he attended the celebration on January 2, 1969, of the 10th anniversary of the Cuban revolution.

Demonstrative of Scheer's political ideology is the following statement made by Scheer in 1965, "The Viet Cong is a party of peace, and if I was in Vietnam, I would be on the side of the Viet Cong."

2. Black Extremist Movement

The obvious objective of communist incursions into the black extremist movement is to bring about a Negro revolution in the United States. The presence of trained intelligence agents in Cuban Embassies and Missions together with the interest expressed by Cuban officers in the black extremist movement in this country accentuate the possibility of involvement of Cubans in this movement.

Travel by numerous black extremists to Cuba has been extensive. As previously indicated, Stokely Carmichael and such SNCC members as George Ware, Julius Bernard Lester and Elizabeth Sutherland traveled to Cuba in July, 1967, where Carmichael was successful in extracting a promise from Fidel Castro to support the black extremist movement.

From Cuba Carmichael traveled extensively to other countries in search of support for his militant movement in the United States. His itinerary included North Vietnam, Algeria and Egypt. As a SNCC representative, he attended portions of the second session of the Vietnam War Crimes Tribunal held in Copenhagen, Denmark, in late November, 1967.

During 1967, Julius Lester traveled to Hanoi, North Vietnam, as a member of the International Affairs Department of SNCC. His trip was sponsored and paid for by the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation, London, England.

Dale A. Smith, who resides in Denmark, was designated as the Northern European Field Secretary for SNCC as of January 1, 1968. His functions include fund raising, public relations and coordination with other groups in northern Europe.

A group known as the Friends of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee is active in Paris, France. The leader of this group is William Gardner Smith, who is aided by a female group of American SNCC-adherents. They are attached to the International Office of SNCC in New York City. This group has been engaged in raising funds for SNCC.

Smith, an employee of the French Press Agency in Paris, France, resided until 1951 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he was actively associated with the Philadelphia branch of the Socialist Workers Party.

James Rufus Forman, International Director of SNCC, has had many contacts with representatives of foreign countries. On December 27, 1967,

While he was in Sweden during 1968, Forman was part of a group which met with individuals representing the North Vietnamese and the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam.

In June, 1968, three Republic of New Africa (RNA) leaders, including Milton Henry and his brother, Richard, visited Africa to determine what kind of assistance RNA could obtain from Tanzania and what type of assistance they could

render Tanzania in return. Prior to their visit it was believed that hundreds of acres had been set aside in Tanzania for the RNA to set up a commune and that Red China had land-clearing equipment and farm machinery to be utilized on this property.

After their visit they indicated that the president of the country would make some agreements with Robert F. Williams concerning commitments and foreign aid to the RNA; however, these commitments would not be made public. The Henrys stated that as a contribution and to show good faith, RNA would obtain medicine and books and send them to Tanzania. In addition, the RNA would assist in organizing the United Liberation Front in Africa which would attempt to unite all black African nations.

Williams, the RNA's president in exile, is a black extremist who fled the United States in 1961 following his indictment on a kidnaping charge in North Carolina. He resided in Cuba until 1966 at which time he went to Peking, China, where he has since resided.

Richard Henry has indicated that he wants to send Negro militants to Tanzania to establish a cadre for the proposed RNA commune. The purpose of this cadre will be to begin training blacks of the African continent in guerrilla warfare.

In October, 1968, a group of American Negroes were in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, where they were allegedly recruiting an army to eventually fight against the United States and take over RNA's rightful title to portions of the United States. These troops allegedly would be equipped with Chinese weapons. Richard Henry and Williams are actively recruiting for this army, and 17 American Negroes are reportedly now active in the affairs of RNA in Tanzania.

In September, 1968, Richard Henry discussed the negotiations to establish a Chinese Consulate in Quebec. If it is established, Henry states, RNA will be able to legally purchase equipment through the consulate. Milton Henry, speaking before the National Black Economic Conference in Detroit, Michigan, in April, 1969, stated that the black nation of RNA means developing relations with friendly powers, namely, Red China and Cuba.

In December, 1968, two leaders of SNCC departed from the United States for Cuba, via Mexico, allegedly to attend a Cultural Congress. When they returned to the United States, they were intercepted at the Canadian border by Customs and Immigration officials. They had in their possession a large quantity of North Korean, Soviet and Cuban propaganda and souvenirs. Included in their personal effects were a five-band portable radio of Soviet manufacture, adaptable for receiving intelligence communications and a revealing notebook and diary.

Analysis of the notes and diary indicates the two Negro nationalists were on a "mission" on behalf of SNCC and that this mission had been well planned in advance. Their effects also indicated they were placed in contact with the North Koreans in Havana by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba; on February 24, 1969, they flew from Moscow for Korea under the cover of pseudonyms; in March, 1969, in North Korea they received detailed training in revolutionary theory and political and military intelligence; and they spent considerable time in the Soviet Union and Cuba prior to their return. Among their notes were instructions for organizing a committee which would propagandize for the withdrawal of allied forces from Korea and seek the support of the New Left and domestic Negro nationalist movements, as well as domestic

Koreans, to discredit the United States position in Korea. It was indicated this proposed committee would be supported by the North Koreans through contacts in Cuba.

Additionally, it was indicated the subjects had received training in a likely assignment to accumulate intelligence in behalf of the North Koreans relating to "latest plans, newest weapons, blueprints, actual weapons, if possible." According to the notes, these should be secretly transmitted to the North Koreans through the Soviet Union, the Tanzanian Embassy, Cuban consulates in Mexico or France, or the Korean Embassy in Prague. One of the individuals described the assignment as "We will be their (North Koreans) eyes and ears as we wage armed struggle."

On August 19, 1968, George Mason Murray, BPP national official, and Joudan Ford, then the BPP leader in New York City, arrived in Havana, Cuba. Assistance for their trip was rendered by an official of the Cuban Mission to the United Nations.

Following his return to the United States, Murray talked of his trip during a BPP rally in Oakland, California, on September 5, 1968. He indicated that on their arrival in Havana they were met by representatives of the Communist Party of Cuba and revolutionary guerrilla organizations from Asia and Africa. In a subsequent speech on December 23, 1968, Murray stated that during his trip to Cuba he had been personally assured by Fidel Castro that the Cuban Government would give all-out support to Negroes in the United States.

While in Cuba on August 24, 1968, Murray voiced his appreciation to the "Revolutionary Government of Cuba" in a radio broadcast made from Havana.

On September 11, 1968, a Havana, Cuba, radio station broadcasted telephone interviews with BPP leaders Bobby Seale and Eldridge Cleaver. Seale stated that Oakland, California, was under military occupation following the voluntary manslaughter conviction of BPP leader Huey Newton. Cleaver stated that "they" will answer counterrevolutionary violence with revolutionary violence.

In September, 1968, Irving Davis, a SNCC leader in New York City, traveled to Cuba via France. On October 2, 1968, an interview with Davis was broadcast on Radio Havana. In answering a question regarding urban guerrilla warfare, Davis said it is going to become more and more a method that will have to be employed by people not only in America but also throughout the world as they struggle for liberation. In answering a question about the full independence of Afro-American people, Davis stated that the Afro-American people cannot achieve their liberation without the liquidation of United States imperialism.

When Davis was in Atlanta, Georgia, during December, 1968, he mentioned that he had received limited training while in Cuba in firing automatic and semiautomatic weapons.

Representatives of the Cuban Government allegedly told Davis that Cuba was ready to assist SNCC with financial and other means of support in its struggle in the United States. Before aid was to be given, however, SNCC was to give concrete evidence of revolutionary activity in the next six months. Davis claimed Cuban officials told him Cuba would grant asylum to any black political refugee from the United States. Davis also claimed his trip to Cuba was financed by money provided him by the Cuban Government through its United Nations Mission in New York City.

During November, 1968, two BPP members traveled to Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada, to attempt to organize a BPP group in that area. During a news conference, one of the BPP members stated that the only thing whites could give to the BPP was money or guns.

During the period from March 9 to March 24, 1969, BPP leaders Bobby Seale and Raymond Hewitt traveled to Sweden, Denmark and Norway to obtain financial backing for the BPP. The visit was sponsored by the Socialist Workers Party of Denmark and the Solidarity Committee for Black Liberation, which reportedly has offices in Copenhagen, Denmark, and Stockholm, Sweden. Prior to departing on the trip, Seale stated that the Socialist Workers Party of Denmark had sent two round-trip tickets for the trip in addition to a total of four thousand dollars for bail and defense funds of the BPP.

While traveling through the Scandinavian countries, Seale made a number of speeches and held several press conferences in which he claimed that the BPP was the "political proletariat" and that it was engaged in a class struggle and not in a racial struggle.

II RESOURCES NOW TARGETED TOWARD MONITORING FOREIGN COMMUNIST SUPPORT OF REVOLUTIONARY PROTEST MOVEMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

A. Domestic Communist Groups

1. Communist Party, USA (CPUSA)

Coverage of foreign support of the CPUSA is very effectively achieved at present through live informant coverage at a high level, supplemented by selective electronic and physical surveillances.

2. Pro-Chinese Communist Groups

a. Progressive Labor Party (PLP)

PLP investigations utilize live informants, the monitoring of bank accounts, selective electronic surveillances and, where necessary, physical surveillances.

b. Revolutionary Union (RU)

RU is covered with high-level informants. We also utilize selective electronic surveillances on RU leaders and physical surveillances to identify contacts. Physical surveillances are also conducted on RU activities and on individual leaders.

3. Trotskyite Groups

a. Socialist Workers Party (SWP)

The SWP and its youth group, the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), have been actively penetrated by informants. We also utilize physical surveillances and monitor bank records to supplement this coverage.

B. Diplomatic Establishments and Intelligence Operations

1. Soviet and Satellite

Our coverage aimed at penetration of Soviet and Satellite intelligence activities in the United States includes a wide variety of techniques. We use fixed lookouts on certain communist-bloc establishments which lookouts in most cases are equipped with photographic surveillance equipment. We also conduct physical surveillances on selected individual intelligence officers and maintain electronic surveillances on communist-bloc official establishments.

We operate a program to identify individuals in contact with communist-bloc officials and establishments to determine the purpose of the contact and to assess the potential risk to internal security posed by the contact. At the same time, we explore the informant potential of the individual concerned.

Sources and informants regularly in contact with communist-bloc intelligence personnel perform an important role in our coverage as do the double agents we operate against them.

We have conducted selected operations in the past aimed at the direct defection of communist-bloc intelligence agents.

2. Chinese

Current resources directed against Chinese intelligence activities include the use of informants and electronic surveillances on selected subjects. We also have devised and operated programs aimed at specific problem areas such as Chinese scientists in the United States, Chinese aliens entering the United States and Chinese seamen who may have a port of call in this country.

We also operate a national pro-Chinese Communist organization in the United States staffed and controlled through informants under our direction. This organization is projected to penetrate Chinese Communist intelligence and political activities directed toward the United States.

3. Cuban Intelligence Service

We also use physical surveillances on a selected basis and periodically review pertinent bank records. Through the use of informants and double agents we have been successful in penetrating Cuban Intelligence Service operations in the United States.

C. International Conferences

Whenever possible, we attempt to have informants or sources under our control participate in international conferences as representatives of the particular groups with which they are affiliated. We have been successful in penetrating several of these conferences in this fashion and have materially benefited from on-the-scene coverage.

D. Contacts Between Revolutionary Leaders and Leaders of Foreign Communist Governments

This is a difficult area to cover as we do not always have informants in a position to accompany individual revolutionary leaders on their official and private trips to foreign countries. We rely on other established informants whom we have targeted against those revolutionary leaders and who have access to them upon their return. In some cases, we are able to determine the result of foreign contacts through our domestic electronic surveillances.

E. Travel of Foreign Leaders to the United States

Coverage of foreign leaders to the United States is effected through the coordination of our informant coverage of the organization sponsoring the trip and physical and selective electronic surveillances, where applicable.

III. OBSERVATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Historically, the United States has been the target for subversive activities emanating from and directed by the international communist movement in regard to efforts to foment disorder and disruption in a revolutionary vein. The change from the monolithic nature of the movement to polycentrism only served to magnify the problem in that it diversified the subversive attack.

Regardless of the diversification, the basic nature of the attack remained the same. It emanated from communist forces abroad and was channeled into this country through communist-bloc diplomatic establishments and old-line communist groups and organizations working to advance international communist objectives.

From the standpoint of the FBI's responsibilities in regard to countering these subversive thrusts, there were two significant factors which enabled us to mount effective counterintelligence operations.

The first factor was that the activities themselves, took place for the most part within our borders. It was a situation which lent itself to effective utilization of manpower for coverage and counterintelligence purposes.

The second factor was that the activities were engaged in by organizations, such as the CPUSA, which were tightly structured organizationally in the traditional pattern of communist parties throughout the world. As such, they presented clear-cut targets for informant penetration.

Because these old-line organizations also followed the traditional pattern of operating under the concept of democratic centralism with an insistence on rigid discipline throughout party ranks, high-level informant penetration provided an insight into strategy and tactics being considered at all levels. Here, too, it was possible to effectively negate their thrusts.

The emergence of the New Left and black-extremist movements in our society drastically altered the situation. They evolved mostly out of social reform movements which increasingly have been transformed into hard-core revolutionary movements dedicated to the total destruction of our democratic traditions and our society.

They produced a new breed of revolutionaries whose main preoccupation with communism is that it has produced men like Mao Tse-tung, Ho Chi Minh, and Che Guevarra, whom they hope to emulate in the overthrow of a system they deem oppressive.

From the inception of these movements, the FBI has been aware of the fact that their increasingly revolutionary communist imprint posed new and unique problems for the internal security of this nation.

As these forces of revolutionary protest hardened in their resolve to accomplish their purpose, more and more they reached out to join hands with and seek support from old-line communists not only inside our country but also communists and anarchists abroad.

In effect, the picture has changed from one in which international communist forces sought out supporters within our country to carry out their objectives to one in which domestic revolutionaries are reaching our seeking the support of anyone, including communists, throughout the world who will help and support them in their own destructive aims.

Since the objectives of both so clearly coincide, it is inevitable that they will join forces in common cause. The willingness of the Soviets, Chinese communists, and Cubans to support the efforts of domestic revolutionaries here already has been demonstrated. In addition, the movement of the New Left and black extremist revolutionary protestors toward increasingly centralized, more tightly disciplined organizations will facilitate the inevitable linkings.

It is essential that we bring together and intensify the intelligence capabilities of our country to meet this growing threat. It is imperative that we penetrate all the channels of communication between foreign communist forces

and domestic revolutionaries; that we take all possible additional investigative steps to safeguard the security of this Nation in a time of multiplying and expanding crises. This has become mandatory because of increasing problems which may be anticipated in the future by reason of the growing alliances with foreign communist elements.

ORGANIZATION APPENDIX

Black Panther Party (BPP)

The Black Panther Party was formed in 1966 at Oakland, California. Its stated purpose is to organize black people so they can "take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of black communities." The BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program and encourages Negroes to arm themselves against the police. Its publications contain quotations from the writings of the leader of Communist China and feature his statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun." It is headquartered at Berkeley, California.

Committee of Returned Volunteers (CRV)

The Committee of Returned Volunteers was established in 1966 at New York City and is composed of individuals who have worked abroad in such programs as the American Friends Service Committee and Peace Corps. It has a membership of approximately 3,000 individuals and 12 chapters throughout the United States. It has been active in demonstrations protesting United States policy, particularly the draft and the war in Vietnam. Its leaders have discussed establishing contact with revolutionary groups, aiding guerrillas, destruction of existing governments and the transmission of information to Soviet-bloc countries. The CRV has declared that it seeks radical changes in United States policy towards Asia, Africa, Latin America and emerging communities in the United States.

National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (NMC)

The NMC was founded in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1966. It is a coalition of over 100 antiwar, antidraft, black extremist and pacifist groups. Among the organizations which participated in NMC activities are the CPUSA, SWP, SNCC and the American Friends Service Committee. The NMC has organized major protest demonstrations including the march on the Pentagon in October, 1967; the disruptive demonstrations

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during the Democratic National Convention at Chicago in August, 1968; and the demonstrations during the Presidential Inauguration ceremonies in January, 1969. Its officers include David Dellinger, who has travelled to the Soviet Union, North Vietnam, Czechoslovakia, Cuba and Sweden in furtherance of opposition to the war in Vietnam.

Republic of New Africa (RNA)

The Republic of New Africa is headquartered at Detroit, Michigan. It is a black extremist separatist organization whose stated purpose is the formation of a black nation within the United States. It advocates the formation of a black army to defend this black nation and to attack its enemies.

Students for a Democratic Society (SDS)

SDS, which is headquartered in Chicago, Illinois, was formed in 1962 and is an outgrowth of the Student League for Industrial Democracy, the youth affiliate of the League for Industrial Democracy, an old-line labor-oriented Fabian Socialist organization.

The founding convention of SDS held at Port Huron, Michigan, in 1962, produced the "Port Huron Statement" which in effect provided the ideological framework for SDS, established the line of "participatory democracy," and set the direction for much of the subsequent activity of the organization.

In the ensuing years SDS has increasingly entered into the mainstream of revolutionary politics particularly with regard to its opposition to the American form of government. At its National Council meeting held in Austin, Texas, in March, 1969, SDS National Secretary Michael Klonsky stated, "Our primary task is to build a Marxist-Leninist revolutionary movement." The central appeal of SDS has been to the student. It currently has approximately 250 chapters located mainly on college campuses.

Student Mobilization Committee (SMC)

The SMC is headquartered at New York City. It is dominated by members of the SWP and/or members of the YSA. The SMC has been active in demonstrations against United States policy. Its aims are to bring about the withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam, to end university "complicity" with the war, and to establish self-determination for Vietnam and "black America." It currently publishes the "Student Mobilizer."

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)

SNCC was formed in 1960 at Atlanta, Georgia, as a nonmembership civil rights organization. It took part in voter registration work in the South and was one of the moving forces behind the Freedom Riders of the early 1960s. In 1966 Stokely Carmichael was elected National Chairman of SNCC. He moved this group from the civil rights field to a full-blown revolutionary group. Carmichael urged Negroes to prepare for a "bloody revolution."

Carmichael was succeeded as National Chairman in 1967 by H. Rap Brown, who continued Carmichael's policy of denouncing United States' intervention in Vietnam, calling for rebellion by any means, and massive civil disobedience.

SNCC is a nonmembership organization which is headquartered in Atlanta, Georgia. It is composed of 50 staff members and a 15-member Central Committee.

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF)

WILPF, an international pacifist group, has its United States headquarters in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and has a current membership of 11,000 in 154 branches in the United States.

The WILPF advocates the right to self-determination, support of the United Nations, enforcement of civil rights laws and new approaches to the entire social welfare system. The organization is currently urging abolition of the Anti-Ballistic Missile System, withdrawal of United States troops from Vietnam, and the elimination of racial discrimination.

Women Strike for Peace (WSP)

WSP is a national nonmembership women's pacifist group which maintains a national office at Washington, D. C. It has engaged in numerous protests against the draft, the war in Vietnam, nuclear tests, and the Anti-Ballistic Missile System. Representatives of WSP have been in contact with the National Liberation Front and have travelled to various countries including Cuba.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO Mr. W. C. Sullivan DATE: June 30, 1969

FROM C. D. Brennan

SUBJECT: FOREIGN SUPPORT FOR REVOLUTIONARY PROTEST MOVEMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

The Director approved my memorandum of 6/23/69 which advised we were preparing a report for Mr. Tom Charles Huston, Staff Assistant to the President, at his request regarding our coverage of foreign communist support of revolutionary youth activities in the United States to reach him by 6/30/69. We advised Mr. Huston such a report would be forthcoming.

Our report sets forth the traditional channel for communist support of revolutionary activity in this country by the established basic revolutionary groups under foreign domination such as the Communist Party, USA, and the Socialist Workers Party. We also cover the capabilities of hostile intelligence operations directed at the United States by the Soviet Union, Cuba and Communist China.

Next we show the newer, bolder avenues of support and direction being utilized by revolutionaries, often without any attempt to conceal their purpose. These include international conferences which in this period of history are ostensibly for peace in Vietnam but which also have the usual underlying goal of destroying United States prestige in world affairs. The ease of international travel and communication with revolutionary intent by New Left and black extremist adherents from the United States and abroad is then set forth.

The section dealing with our coverage of the above threats to our internal security clearly shows our strong reliance upon the use of live informants and physical surveillance techniques contrasted by the highly selective and limited use of electronic coverage.

MDR 16

Enclosures (2)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/15/00 BY SP2 ALM/EHC

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CONTINUED - OVER

This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemination outside your Committee. Its use is limited to official proceedings by your Committee and the content may not be disclosed to unauthorized personnel without the express approval of the FBI.

Our report shows that the FBI has been aware from the inception of the New Left and black extremist movements that they pose new and unique threats to our internal security. It shows we have readjusted our investigative intelligence efforts to cope with the new problems created. It stresses the fact that these movements are developing increasingly into hard-core revolutionary elements which will demand still greater attention in the form of increased coverage as it appears there will be increasingly closer links between these movements and foreign communists in the future.

We have prepared a transmittal letter to Mr. Huston submitting our report. Inasmuch as this document is not going directly to the President, no copy is being forwarded to the Attorney General at this time.

ACTION:

With your approval, the attached report and letter will be forwarded to Mr. Huston.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. DeLoach

DATE: ~~June 20~~, 1969

FROM : W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: MR. TOM CHARLES HUSTON
STAFF ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

Reference is made to the enclosed memorandum from W. C. Sullivan to Mr. DeLoach dated June 18, 1969.

Mr. Huston did come in yesterday. The first thing he said was that he had made a mistake in going to Mr. J. Walter Yeagley as Yeagley did not seem to know anything about the New Left. Mr. Huston then went on to say that President Nixon called him in and discussed with him in some detail the need for the President to know in greater depth the details concerning the revolutionary activities stemming from the New Left. In particular, said Mr. Huston, President Nixon is interested in all information possible relating to foreign influences and the financing of the New Left. He said he was requested by the President to also go to other members of the intelligence community to develop whatever materials they may have within their jurisdiction.

Mr. Huston said that on completing his work, it will be presented to the President for his use.

I told Mr. Huston that I was not in any position to make commitments in this matter, that if he had such a request to make it would be necessary for him to put it in writing and address his letter to the Director who made the decisions in such areas. Mr. Huston said that he would do this.

RECOMMENDATION: REC-71

~~For the information of the Director.~~

Enclosure

WCS:lml (5)

MDR 16

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DATE 11/25/00 BY SP2ALM/EHL

This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemination outside your Committee. Its use is limited to official proceedings by your Committee and the content may not be disclosed to unauthorized personnel without the express approval of the FBI .

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GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: June 18, 1969

FROM : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY—
IS - SDS

Mr. J. Walter Yeagley, Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security Division of the Department, called me late this afternoon and said he had received an inquiry from Mr. Thomas Huston, a White House Staff Assistant. In that capacity Huston is interested in developing information for the President concerning the New Left movement. Huston said he wanted to talk to Yeagley about the New Left.

Yeagley told me he told Huston he felt he would be better off and would get more accurate information if he talked to FBI representatives in the Domestic Intelligence Division. Yeagley said Huston was coming over tomorrow, June 19th, at 3:00 p.m. to this Division to discuss the matter.

We will talk to him, of course, and see what he wants without making any commitments to him and advise you promptly as to the nature of his interest.

RECOMMENDATION:
For information.

MDR 16
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/15/00 BY SP3 ATM/EPW

WCS:pcn/cms
(4)

This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemination outside your Committee. Its use is limited to official proceedings by your Committee and the content may not be disclosed to unauthorized personnel without the express approval of the FBI.

June 24, 1969

BY LIAISON

Mr. Tom Charles Huston
Staff Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Huston:

I have received your memorandum of June 20, 1969, requesting a report on foreign communist support of revolutionary protest movements in the United States.

In compliance with your request, a comprehensive, in-depth review of our coverage in this field is presently being conducted and you will be furnished the results on June 30, 1969. This analysis will cover foreign support of revolutionary youth activities in the United States emanating from all strata of international communism, whether they be pro-Russian, pro-Chinese or pro-Cuban oriented.

When you have had sufficient opportunity to evaluate this material, I will be happy to make a member of my staff available to you for further discussion at your convenience.

Sincerely yours,

MDR 16

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/15/00 BY SP2 ALM/CHL

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 6/23/69

FROM : C. D. Brennan

NDR 16

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/15/00 BY SP2 ALM/EHL

SUBJECT: FOREIGN SUPPORT FOR REVOLUTIONARY PROTEST MOVEMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

Mr. Tom Charles Huston, Staff Assistant to the President, the White House, has submitted the attached memorandum requesting us to set forth our coverage of foreign communist support of revolutionary youth activities in the United States, its effectiveness and what steps can be taken to provide maximum possible coverage of these activities. He has also made the same request of the Central Intelligence Agency, the National Security Agency and the Defense Intelligence Agency.

The United States is the ultimate target of all revolutionary movements and support of revolutionary activities in this country comes from all strata of international communism whether they be pro-Russian, pro-Chinese or pro-Cuban oriented. This request by Mr. Huston requires a comprehensive, in-depth review of our coverage of all subversive groups in which we have an interest. We have started a division-wide research and analysis project and a detailed report to the White House will be prepared as requested to be submitted to the White House on June 30, 1969.

Mr. Huston has also indicated a desire to discuss this matter with us after evaluating our report. This will be coordinated by the Domestic Intelligence Division and, of course, no commitments will be made without securing the specific approval of the Director.

ACTION:

Attached for your approval is a letter to Mr. Huston acknowledging his memorandum and advising him our report will be forthcoming as requested.

Enclosures - 2

100-446997-84

FBG:djb

This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemination outside your Committee. Its use is limited to official proceedings by your Committee and the content may not be disclosed to unauthorized personnel without the express approval of the FBI.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 20, 1969

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVE

FROM: Tom Charles Huston
Staff Assistant to the President

The President has directed that a report on foreign Communist support of revolutionary protest movements in this country be prepared for his study. He has specifically requested that the report draw upon all the resources available to the intelligence community and that it be as detailed as possible.

"Support" should be liberally construed to include all activities by foreign Communists designed to encourage or assist revolutionary protest movements in the United States.

On the basis of earlier reports submitted to the President on a more limited aspect of this problem, it appears that our present intelligence collection capabilities in this area may be inadequate. The President would like to know what resources we presently have targeted toward monitoring foreign Communist support of revolutionary youth activities in this country, how effective they are, what gaps in our intelligence exist because of either inadequate resources or a low priority of attention, and what steps could be taken, if he directed, to provide the maximum possible coverage of these activities.

I have asked CIA, NSA, and DIA to submit their contributions to me by Monday, June 30th. I would appreciate it if the Bureau would provide their response to the President's request by that date.

Since the Bureau has primary responsibility in this area, I would like to discuss the matter further with your staff after I have had an opportunity to evaluate the initial contributions. The President has assigned a high priority to this project, and I want to insure that he receives the most complete report that it is possible to assemble.

TCH

Tom Charles Huston

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

MDR 16

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/15/00 BY SP2 ALM/EHC

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 6/24/75

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
(Attn: SA W. O. CREGAR)

FROM: SAC, DETROIT (66-9)

RE: SENSTUDY 1975;
~~BUDED 6/24/75~~

MDR 16
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/15/60 BY SP2ALM/EHL

Re Detroit teletype to Bureau, 6/24/75, captioned as above.

There are enclosed herewith the following pertinent serials referred to in referenced teletype:

1. Detroit letter to Bureau, 9/27/61, captioned "GUS SURVEY, ESPIONAGE - R"

2. Bureau letter to Detroit, 10/4/61, captioned "GUS SURVEY, ESPIONAGE - R"

3. Detroit letter to Bureau, 11/8/61, captioned "GUS SURVEY, ESPIONAGE - R"

4. Detroit letter to Bureau, 12/21/61, captioned "GUS SURVEY, ESPIONAGE - R"

5. Detroit letter to Bureau, 1/31/62, captioned "GUS SURVEY, ESPIONAGE - R"

6. Detroit letter to Bureau, 2/28/62, captioned "GUS SURVEY, ESPIONAGE - R"

7. Bureau letter to Detroit, 4/12/62, captioned "GUS SURVEY, ESPIONAGE - R"

ENCLOSURE

62-116395-424

2 - Bureau (Enc. 15) (RM)
1 - Detroit
CRO/KAB
(3)

ENCL BEHIND FILE

REC- 102

7-25

5 JUN 26 1975

cc 4063 JEH

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

84 JUL 29 1975

U.S.Government Printing Office: 1972 — 455-574

8. Bureau letter to Boston, 5/31/61, captioned "SAM SURVEY, ESPIONAGE - R"

9. Detroit letter to Bureau, 6/15/61, captioned "SAM SURVEY, ESPIONAGE - R"

10. Bureau letter to Boston, 8/14/61, captioned "SAM SURVEY, ESPIONAGE - R"

11. Detroit letter to Bureau, 4/4/62, captioned "SAM SURVEY, ESPIONAGE - R"

12. New York letter to Bureau, 8/29/61, captioned "SAM SURVEY, ESPIONAGE - R"

13. Bureau letter to Detroit, 4/13/62, captioned "SAM SURVEY, ESPIONAGE - R"

14. Detroit letter to Bureau, 5/31/62, captioned "SAM SURVEY, ESPIONAGE - R"

15. Detroit letter to Bureau, 9/27/62, captioned "SAM SURVEY, ESPIONAGE - R"

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Assoc. Dir.	
Dep.-A.D.-Adm.	
Dep.-A.D.-Inv.	
Asst. Dir.:	
Admin.	
Comp. Syst.	
Ext. Affairs	
Files & Com.	
Gen. Inv.	
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Intell.	
Laboratory	
Plan. & Eval.	
Spec. Inv.	
Training	
Legal Coun.	
Telephone Rm.	
Director Sec'y	

SECRET

NR 009 SF CODED

4:20 PM URGENT 6/24/75 CJC

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (62-6887)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

MDR 16

CLASSIFIED BY: SP2 ALM/EHC
REASON: 1.5 (c,d)
DECLASSIFY ON: X 1, 6
11/15/00

T O P S E C R E T

ATTENTION: SA W. O. GREGAR

SENSTUDY 1975, BUDED JUNE 24, 1975.

RE BUREAU TELETYPE CAPTIONED AS ABOVE DATED JUNE 18, 1975.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF FBI HEADQUARTERS IT HAS NOT BEEN THE PRACTICE TO UTILIZE A CONTROL FILE FOR MAIL COVERS. RATHER, THEY ARE WORKED FROM THE SUBSTANTIVE FILE. THEREFORE, THERE IS NO PRACTICAL METHOD TO DETERMINE THE NUMBER OF MAIL COVERS THAT MAY HAVE BEEN PLACED IN YEARS PAST. HOWEVER, BECAUSE THEY WERE NOT AVAILABLE AS AN INVESTIGATIVE TECHNIQUE BETWEEN 1964 AND 1973, THE TOTAL NUMBER SINCE 1960 WOULD NOT BE LARGE. THERE FOLLOWS SPECIFIC RESPONSE FROM SAN FRANCISCO FILES TO REQUESTS IN REFERENCED TELETYPE.

GUS SURVEY (BUFILE 65-67003, SF 105-11581)

REC- 102 62- 423

THE GUS SURVEY WAS INSTITUTED BY THE SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE OF FBI ON OCTOBER 30, 1961, AND WAS DISCONTINUED ON FEBRUARY 9, 1962. THE SURVEY TOOK PLACE AT THE RINCON ANNEX POST OFFICE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

JUL 25 1975

SECRET

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

84 JUL 29

THE PRIMARY OBJECTIVE OF THE GUS SURVEY WAS TO ATTEMPT TO LOCATE AND UNCOVER SOVIET ILLEGAL AGENTS. THE SURVEY INVOLVED THE EXAMINATION OF ALL FIRST CLASS MAIL ENVELOPES ARRIVING AT THE RINCON ANNEX POST OFFICE WHICH ORIGINATED FROM WASHINGTON, D.C., OR NEW YORK CITY. THE ENVELOPES ONLY WERE SCANNED FOR CHARACTERISTICS WHICH WOULD INDICATE THAT THEY COULD HAVE ORIGINATED FROM A SOVIET ILLEGAL SUPPORT AGENT AND POSSIBLY BE DIRECTED TO AN ILLEGAL SOVIET AGENT IN THE SAN FRANCISCO AREA.

THE SURVEY WAS BASED ON INFORMATION DEVELOPED CONCERNING COMMUNICATIONS DIRECTED FROM KNOWN ILLEGAL SUPPORT AGENTS ATTACHED TO SOVIET ESTABLISHMENTS IN NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON, D.C., TO SOVIET ILLEGAL AGENTS RESIDING IN THE UNITED STATES. PREVIOUS ANALYSIS OF MAIL COMMUNICATIONS FROM SOVIET ILLEGAL SUPPORT AGENTS TO SOVIET ILLEGALS OPERATIONG IN THE UNITED STATES IN THE 1960'S REVEALED THAT PRIMARY CHARACTERISTICS ON SUSPECT ENVELOPES WERE:

1. LACK OF RETURN ADDRESS.
2. TYPEWRITTEN ADDRESS IN BLOCK FORM.
3. USE OF LINCOLN $.04 STAMPS.
4. USE OF "BUSINESS SIZE" WHITE OR BROWN ENVELOPES.
5. ADDRESS OCCASIONALLY TYPEWRITTEN ON A "STICKER" GLUED

NW 55089 DocId:32989618 Page 115

TO ENVELOPE.

WHEN AN ENVELOPE WITH MANY OR ALL OF THE ABOVE CHARACTERISTICS WAS OBSERVED, AN INVESTIGATION WAS INSTITUTED FOR THE PURPOSE OF DETERMINING IF THE ADDRESSEE COULD POSSIBLY BE A SOVIET ILLEGAL AGENT.

THIS SURVEY WAS AUTHORIZED FOR A 60 DAY PERIOD AND WAS TERMINATED AT ONE POINT DURING 1961 CHRISTMAS RUSH ONLY TO BE RE-INSTITUTED IN ORDER TO COMPLETE THE 60 DAY AUTHORIZATION PERIOD.

SINCE ALL FIRST CLASS MAIL ENVELOPES WERE SCANNED, IT WAS ESTIMATED THAT APPROXIMATELY 130,000 ENVELOPES A DAY WOULD BE SCANNED FOR THE ABOVE CHARACTERISTIC.

DURING THE SURVEY PERIOD, MORE THAN 1,101,880 ENVELOPES WERE SCANNED AND 83 INVESTIGATIONS WERE INITIATED. ALL 83 INVESTIGATIONS WERE EVENTUALLY CLOSED INASMUCH AS NO INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS OR ILLEGAL AGENTS APPEARED TO BE INVOLVED IN ANY OF THE SUSPECT MAIL.

PERTINENT COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING THE GUS SURVEY AND INCLUDED IN BOTH SAN FRANCISCO AND BUREAU FILES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

SAN FRANCISCO LETTER TO THE BUREAU DATED SEPTEMBER 26, 1961, CAPTIONED "SAM SURVEY," BUREAU FILE 65-65884.

ADDITIONAL PERTINENT COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING THE GUS SURVEY AND LOCATED IN BUREAU FILE 65-67003 AND SAN FRANCISCO FILE 105-11581, ARE AS FOLLOWS:

BUREAU LETTER TO SAN FRANCISCO DATED OCTOBER 4, 1961.

SAN FRANCISCO AIRTEL TO THE BUREAU DATED OCTOBER 13, 1961.

BUREAU LETTER TO SAN FRANCISCO DATED OCTOBER 18, 1961.

SAN FRANCISCO LETTER TO BUREAU DATED NOVEMBER L, 1961, CONFIRMING THAT THE GUS SURVEY WAS INSTITUTED AT 12:01 AM, OCTOBER 30, 1961, AND THAT SYMBOL NUMBER CSSF 2536-S WAS ASSIGNED.

SAN FRANCISCO LETTER TO BUREAU DATED NOVEMBER 21, 1961.

SAN FRANCISCO LETTER TO BUREAU DATED JANUARY 11, 1962.

SAN FRANCISCO LETTER TO BUREAU DATED MARCH 21, 1962, CONFIRMING THAT THE GUS SURVEY WAS DISCONTINUED ON FEBRUARY 9, 1962.

IN VIEW OF THE AMOUNT OF ENVELOPES WHICH HAD TO BE SCANNED NUMEROUS AGENTS OF THE SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE OF THE FBI WERE UTILIZED INCLUDING THE FOLLOWING:

RICHARD E. STEPHENS

JOHN T. KERLER

DOUGLAS G. ALLEN

STANLEY J. EAGER

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SECRET

WILLIAM F. MC LAUGHLIN

FRED ELLEDGE

WILLIAM A. COHENDET

DONALD L. COFFIN

JOSEPH M. WUSLICH

HARRY L. MC NEILL

KEITH G. TEETER

WAYNE K. WELCH

DAVID C. SPENCER

STANLEY F. FEWSTER

DANIEL A. GROVE

JOHN P. MC HUGH

JAMES E. SHERRIFF

CLIFFORD J. CARMODY

JAMES WEIL

CHIPROP (BUFILE 105-121706, SF 105-2563)

CHIPROP WAS OPENED AT SAN FRANCISCO BY SAN FRANCISCO LETTER TO BUREAU DATED SEPTEMBER 17, 1954, AND WAS OPERATED AS A MAIL COVER UNTIL JULY, 1956, WHEN CONTENTS OF A LETTER RECEIVED FROM CHINA BY COMMUNIST PARTY FUNCTIONARY, ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, WERE

SECRET

SECRET

SET OUT IN SAN FRANCISCO LETTER TO BUREAU DATED JULY 25, 1956. THEREAFTER CONTENTS OF LETTERS FROM CHINA WERE REGULARLY EXAMINED, ITEMS IN CHINESE WERE REGULARLY FURNISHED TO THE BUREAU FOR TRANSLATION ON A SELECTIVE BASIS. APPROXIMATELY 40,000 ITEMS OF CORRESPONDENCE APPEAR TO HAVE BEEN EXAMINED UNDER THE CHIPROP PROGRAM. THE CASE WAS ORIGINALLY OPENED IN CONNECTION WITH THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT POLICY OF INTERCEPTING COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA FROM ABROAD, AND EXAMINATION OF MAIL WAS HANDLED THROUGH THE RESTRICTED MERCHANDISE SECTION OF THE UNITED STATES CUSTOMS OFFICE AT SAN FRANCISCO. SAN FRANCISCO AIRTEL DATED APRIL 6, 1961, DIRECTED TO BUREAU FILE 134-5108, INDICATED COVERAGE DISCONTINUED SINCE INTERCEPTION OF COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA DISCONTINUED BY PRESIDENTIAL ORDER ON MARCH 17, 1961. BUREAU RADIOGRAM DATED APRIL 11, 1961, REQUESTED COMMENTS REGARDING RESUMPTION OF COVERAGE AND SAME WAS REINSTITUTED JULY 14, 1961, WITH SAN FRANCISCO AIRTEL THAT DATE. BY SAN FRANCISCO AIRTEL DATED APRIL 23, 1962, CHIPROP COVERAGE WAS DISCONTINUED SINCE RESTRICTED MERCHANDISE UNIT MOVED FROM CUSTOMS HOUSE TO RINCON ANNEX OF UNITED STATES POST OFFICE. BUREAU LETTER DATED SEPTEMBER 14, 1963, REQUESTED SAN FRANCISCO DETERMINE IF CHIPROP COVERAGE COULD BE RESUMED. SAN FRANCISCO

SECRET

LETTER DATED SEPTEMBER 21, 1962, ADVISED CSSF 2279-S COULD NOT BE RE-ACTIVATED BUT POSSIBILITY OF RESUMPTION OF CHIPROP COVERAGE THROUGH THAT SOURCE WOULD BE FOLLOWED. SAN FRANCISCO AIRTEL DATED JUNE 12, 1963, ADVISED THAT CHIPROP COVERAGE WAS BEING RE-INSTITUTED THROUGH THE FOREIGN PROPAGANDA UNIT AT THE UNITED STATES CUSTOMS HOUSE, THAT SOURCE BEING DESIGNATED AS CSSF 2641-S. WHEN THE FOREIGN PROPAGANDA UNIT MOVED TO RINCON ANNEX, MAIL COVERAGE CONTINUED TO BE SECURED THROUGH IT AND STILL LATER, COVERAGE WAS SECURED THROUGH THE HEAD OF THE AIR MAIL FACILITY OF THE UNITED STATES POST OFFICE. IN ALL CASES, MAIL SELECTED FOR EXAMINATION WAS OPENED ONLY IN THE SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE OF THE FBI DURING EARLY MORNING HOURS JUST AFTER MIDNIGHT AND WAS RETURNED TO THE POSTAL FACILITY SAME DATE.

CHICLET (BUFILE 105-121706, SF 105-14767)

CHICLET WAS INITIATED IN COMPLIANCE WITH BUREAU LETTER DATED SEPTEMBER 9, 1963. SAN FRANCISCO LETTER DATED OCTOBER 28, 1963, INDICATED CHICLET COVERAGE WOULD BE COVERED THROUGH THE SUPERINTENDANT OF THE AIR MAIL FACILITY OF THE UNITED STATES POST OFFICE AND INITIAL EXAMINATION WOULD BE MADE IN HIS OFFICE. HOWEVER, AS IN THE CASE OF CHIPROP, ALL ITEMS SELECTED FOR INTERNAL EXAMINATION

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WERE TAKEN TO THE FBI OFFICE TO BE OPENED AND XEROXED. CHIPROP COVERAGE WAS DESIGNATED AS FURNISHED BY CSSF 2670-S. MORE THAN 4,000 ITEMS WERE EXAMINED UNDER THE CHICLET PROGRAM.

CHICLET AND CHIPROP COVERAGE BOTH WERE DISCONTINUED IN 1966 AFTER LIM P. LEE WAS APPOINTED AS POSTMASTER OF SAN FRANCISCO, JANUARY 24, 1966, IT BEING POINTED OUT TO THE BUREAU THAT LEE HAD BEEN ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT OF CONGRESSMAN PHILLIP BURTON AND THAT IT WAS FELT NO CHANCE SHOULD BE TAKEN THAT BURTON MIGHT BECOME AWARE OF THE COVERAGE BY THE FBI.

CHIPROP AND CHICLET COVERAGE WERE CARRIED OUT UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF FORMER SUPERVISOR RICHARD G. FLETCHER, WHO IS NOW RETIRED AND RESIDING IN SAN MATEO, CALIFORNIA. THE CHIPROP CASE WAS FIRST ASSIGNED TO SA PATRICK J. HAGGERTY AND WAS HANDLED DURING 1964 BY FORMER SA PAUL J. TSCHIDA. THE CHIPROP CASE AWAS REASSIGNED ON JANUARY 15, 1965, TO SA BERTRAM WORTHINGTON, WHO CONTINUED TO HANDLE THE CASE UNTIL IT WAS CLOSED IN 1966. THE CHICLET CASE WAS ASSIGNED TO SA PATRICK J. HAGGERTY AT ITS INCEPTION AND WAS REASSIGNED ON JANUARY 27, 1964, TO SA BERTRAM WORTHINGTON, WHO CONTINUED TO HANDLE IT UNTIL IT WAS CLOSED IN 1966. NO EXACT RECORD IS AVAILABLE OF THE IDENTITIES OF THE

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SPECIAL AGENTS WHO ACTUALLY OPENED THE MAIL UNDER THE CHIPROP AND CHICLET PROGRAMS. HOWEVER, SAN FRANCISCO FILE 105-2563, SERIAL 99 IS A MEMORANDUM DATED DECEMBER 20, 1963, WHICH LISTS SPECIAL AGENTS WHO SHOULD RECEIVE SMALLPOX VACCINATIONS BECAUSE OF THE VOLUME OF MAIL FROM CHINA AND HONG KONG WHICH THEY WERE HANDLING. THE SPECIAL AGENTS LISTED WERE THE FOLLOWING:

DOUGLAS G. ALLEN

THOMAS D. MC GOLDRICK

WILLIAM A. COHENDET (SINCE RETIRED)

DAVID N. NUNN

DANIEL A. GROVE

WILLIAM F. MC LAUGHLIN

PAUL J. TSCHIDA (SINCE RESIGNED)

JOSEPH M. WUSHLICH

ALBERT G. HIGGINS

BERTRAM WORTHINGTON

RICHARD E. STEPHENS (SINCE RETIRED)

STANLEY F. FEWSTER (SINCE RETIRED)

VAJA KOLOMBATOVIC

G. STEWART THATFORD (SINCE RETIRED)

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PATRICK J. HAGGERTY, JR.

HARRY L. MC NEILL (SINCE RETIRED)

[SF 5592-S] (S)

SINCE AUGUST 15, 1972, SAN FRANCISCO HAS MAINTAINED A MAIL [redacted] JFK Act 6 (1)(C) CALIFORNIA, FOR THE PURPOSE OF ASSISTING THE BUREAU IN FULFILLING ITS INVESTIGATIVE RESPONSIBILITIES PERTAINING TO THE INTERNAL SECURITY OF THE UNITED STATES. THE MATTER IS ENTITLED [redacted] JFK Act 6 (1)(C) [redacted] JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

THIS MAIL COVER WHICH OCCURS AT THE MARINA STATION, UNITED STATES POST OFFICE, LOCATED AT 3225 FILLMORE STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, IS PRESENTLY HANDLED STRICTLY BY UNITED STATES POST OFFICE EMPLOYEES THROUGH THE COOPERATION OF POSTAL INSPECTOR J. W. WINEGAR FOR FIRST CLASS MAIL [IN EFFORTS TO DETERMINE THE IDENTITY OF PERSONS IN CORRESPONDENCE WITH [redacted] JFK Act 6 (1)(C) BUREAU EMPLOYEES DO NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE IN THE PHYSICAL REVIEW OF MAIL. MAIL IS NOT OPENED OR INTERCEPTED AND FBI IS ONLY PROVIDED WITH RETURN ADDRESS ON ENVELOPES ADDRESSED TO [redacted] JFK Act 6 (1)(C) THE MAIL COVER OF THE [redacted] WAS INITIATED BY A LETTER] JFK Act 6 (1)(C) (S)

SECRET

FROM ACTING DIRECTOR L. PATRICK GRAY, III, TO THE ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL, INSPECTION SERVICE, UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE, WASHINGTON, D.C., DATED JULY 13, 1972, FOR A PERIOD OF 120 DAYS. THE JUSTIFICATION FOR SAME COVER HAS BEEN RENEWED AT 120 DAY INTERVALS SINCE THAT DATE AND IS CURRENTLY JUSTIFIED UNTIL JULY 13, 1975.

CLASSIFIED BY 5478, XGDS 2 AND 3, INDEFINITE.

END.

HOLD PLS

W 55089 DocId:32989618 Page 124

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 6/23/75

Transmit the following in CODE
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via TELETYPE
(Priority)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (62-10744)

CLASSIFIED BY: SP2 ALM/EH
REASON: 1.5 (d)
DECLASSIFY ON: X 6

TOP SECRET

SEN STUDY, 1975 (BUDED JUNE 24, 1975)

RE BUREAU TELETYPE JUNE 18, 1975.

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION WAS OBTAINED THROUGH A THOROUGH REVIEW OF WFO INDICES.

[redacted] JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

THIS PROJECT CONCERNED THE OPENING OF MAIL ADDRESSED

[redacted] JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

BASED ON THE RECOLLECTION OF SA JAMES T. FEILD, WFO, EMPLOYEES OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT SEPARATED THE MAIL WHICH WAS THEN PICKED UP AT THE MAIN POST OFFICE, WDC, BY FBI SPECIAL AGENTS BETWEEN TWO AND FOUR AM ON A DAILY BASIS. THE MAIL WAS TAKEN TO AN UNIDENTIFIED ROOM IN THE FBI HEADQUARTERS BUILDING, LABORATORY DIVISION.

REC-102 62-116395-421

JUL 25 1975

PAP:th
(2)

ENCLOSURE

"ENCLOSURE ATTACHED"

SECRET

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

U.S. Government Printing Office: 1972 — 455-574

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____ _____
(Priority)

WFO 62-10744

PAGE TWO

~~TOP~~ SECRET

IN THE LABORATORY DIVISION THE MAIL CONSIDERED PERTINENT WAS OPENED, PHOTOGRAPHED, RESEALED, AND THE MAIL RETURNED TO THE POST OFFICE.

THE FILM OF THIS MAIL WAS DEVELOPED IN THE FBI PHOTOGRAPHY LABORATORY, AND TAKEN TO WFO WHERE IT WAS REVIEWED, AND TRANSLATED IF NECESSARY, BY EMPLOYEES OF THE WFO. PERTINENT INFORMATION FROM THESE LETTERS WAS DISSEMINATED TO THE APPROPRIATE CASE AGENT FOR WHATEVER ACTION DEEMED NECESSARY. THE SOURCE OF THE INFORMATION WAS ALWAYS GIVEN AS AN "ANONYMOUS SOURCE."

INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED IN PICKING UP THE MAIL, OPENING IT, PHOTOGRAPHING IT AND TRANSFERRING IT TO WFO IN THE EARLY 1960'S INCLUDED SAS JAMES DUKES (RETIRED), JOHN DE BETTENCOURT (DECEASED) AND DENSIL E. MOORE (RETIRED). NO RECORD EXISTS AS TO IDENTITY OF SAS WHO HANDLED THIS PROJECT.

SECRET

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

U.S.Government Printing Office: 1972 — 455-574

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____ _____
(Priority)

WFO 62-10744

PAGE THREE

~~TOP~~ SECRET

THE PURPOSE OF THIS PROJECT WAS TO DETERMINE THOSE PERSONS WHO WERE COOPERATING WITH THE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE SERVICES, AS WELL AS IDENTIFYING [redacted] JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

[redacted] JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

COVERAGE WAS INAUGURATED IN WDC IN 1940 (WFO LETTER TO BUREAU DATED JANUARY 31, 1948) AND CONTINUED UNTIL EARLY 1964. (ALL SERIALS NOT LOCATED IN [redacted] WERE DESTROYED PER MPR ON JUNE 24, 1964). NO OTHER MATERIAL HAS BEEN PLACED IN THIS FILE SINCE THAT PERIOD AND NO MORE RECENT REFERENCE TO THE OPERATION COULD BE LOCATED IN WFO FILES. COPIES OF ALL DOCUMENTS IN THIS FILE ARE ATTACHED FOR FBIHQ. JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

SAM SURVEY (WFO FILE 65-8300)

SAM SURVEY WAS A PROGRAM INITIATED BY WFO ON AUGUST 20, 1961 FOR FBI PERSONNEL TO EXAMINE U. S. MAIL, SENT PER AIR MAIL, TO SPECIFIC FOREIGN LOCATIONS KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN USED BY FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE SERVICES AND

SECRET

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

U.S. Government Printing Office: 1972 — 455-574

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____ _____
(Priority)

WFO 62-10744

PAGE FOUR

TOP SECRET

AND LETTERS WITH UNIQUE MARKINGS, ALSO KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN USED BY FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE SERVICES.

ORIGINALLY THE PROCESSING AND RESEALING OF THE MAIL WAS ACCOMPLISHED IN A STORAGE ROOM FURNISHED BY THE U. S. POST OFFICE AT THEIR WASHINGTON NATIONAL AIRPORT BRANCH. ON APPROXIMATELY JUNE 14, 1962, THE OPERATION WAS MOVED TO ROOM 74-C AT NATIONAL AIRPORT. SUBSEQUENT TO THE OPENING OF DULLES INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, THE OPERATION WAS MOVED THERE ON MARCH 18, 1963 AFTER ARRANGEMENTS FOR CONTINUATION OF THE PROGRAM WERE MADE THROUGH MR. L. J. CARRICO, ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF MAILS AT DULLES INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT.

THE BELOW LISTED SPECIAL AGENTS SUBMITTED SHIFT REPORTS OR INITIATED PERTINENT INFORMATIVE TYPE MEMORANDA:

SECRET

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

U.S.Government Printing Office: 1972 — 455-574

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____ _____
(Priority)

WFO 62-10744

PAGE FIVE

TOP SECRET

ORVIS J. AUERSWALD

ORVILLE G. AUSEN

ROBERT H. BATES

CLAUDE W. BOGLEY

CHARLES T. COUNTS

WILLIAM DESONIA

PETER R. DURLAND

JAMES T. FEILD

HARVEY FENSTERMACHER

CHARLES A. FERGUSON

ROBERT W. FEUER

CARL E. GRAHAM

DARWIN M. GREGORY

ROBERT S. KENNEMUR

ROBERT KLEINSCHMIDT

WILLIAM O. LANDER

ERNEST J. LANDREVILLE

SECRET

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

U.S.Government Printing Office: 1972 — 455-574

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____ _____
(Priority)

WFO 62-10744

PAGE SIX

TOP SECRET

CARLTON D. LEAF

NORMAN A. LEONARD

GEORGE LEX

THOMAS A. MENDENHALL

DENSIL E. MOORE

JAMES MORRISEY

MASON B. NOAH, JR.

GEORGE A. NORTHUP

THOMAS O'LOUGHLIN

ROBERT L. OLSEN

H. DUDLEY PAYNE

EUGENE P. PITTMAN

EARL G. POLESKI, JR.

PATRICK M. RICE

SECRET

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

U.S. Government Printing Office: 1972 — 455-574

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____ _____
(Priority)

WFO 62-10744

PAGE SEVEN

~~TOP~~ SECRET

THE PURPOSE OF THE PROGRAM WAS TO IDENTIFY PERSONS CORRESPONDING WITH KNOWN [redacted] IN EUROPE, AND TO IDENTIFY AND LOCATE INDIVIDUALS IN THE UNITED STATES SENDING AIR MAIL LETTERS TO EUROPE WHO MAY BE PART OF A [redacted]

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

THE PROGRAM WAS TERMINATED ON AUGUST 8, 1966, UPON INSTRUCTION FROM INSPECTOR D. E. MOORE, ACCORDING TO A FILE NOTATION MADE BY SECURITY COORDINATING SUPERVISOR COURTLAND JONES.

ATTACHED FOR THE BUREAU ARE THE INTERNAL WFO MEMORANDA PERTAINING TO THE SAM SURVEY. THE BUREAU IS IN POSSESSION OF ALL OTHER INTER-OFFICE COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO THE SAM SURVEY.

II. AS OF JANUARY 1, 1960, MAIL COVERS, PHYSICALLY CONDUCTED BY FBI EMPLOYEES, WERE BEING CARRIED OUT ON VARIOUS [redacted] ESTABLISHMENTS IN WDC. ALL THESE MAIL COVERS WERE DISCONTINUED ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1964, PER

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

SECRET

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

U.S.Government Printing Office: 1972 — 455-574

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____ _____
(Priority)

WFO 62-10744

PAGE EIGHT

TOP SECRET

INSTRUCTIONS OF FBIHQ. THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF THESE ESTABLISHMENTS, ITS ADDRESS, FOLLOWED BY THE ADDRESS WHERE (S) THE MAIL COVER WAS CONDUCTED:

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

SECRET

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

U.S.Government Printing Office: 1972 — 455-574

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____ _____
(Priority)

WFO 62-10744

PAGE NINE

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

[redacted]

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE NAMES OF THE FBI EMPLOYEES WHO PARTICIPATED IN CONDUCTING MAIL COVER, NOTING THAT THE IDENTIFICATION OF THESE EMPLOYEES WAS MADE THROUGH INITIALS AND MAY NOT CONSTITUTE THE COMPLETE LIST INASMUCH AS SOME INITIALS WERE ILLEGIBLE AND OTHERS WERE UNIDENTIFIABLE:

JAMES W. RYAN

JAMES A. SCHMITZ

RICHARD E. COFFMAN

SECRET

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

U.S.Government Printing Office: 1972 — 455-574

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____ _____
(Priority)

WFO 62-10744

PAGE TEN

TOP SECRET

HERBERT O. THOMPSON

ROBERT L. OLSEN

ROBERT J. COLLINS

GUY T. TUNSTALL

NORMAN A. LEONARD

ROBERT F. OLMERT

GERALD P. GRIMALDI

LEE MASON EIDSEN

JEROME E. VEIGLE

PAUL E. FENZEL

EUGENE D. THOMPSON

WENZEL F. NEIDIG

CARL THACKSTON

ROBERT TAYLOR

CLAUDE BOGLEY

THE TYPE OF MAIL COVERED INCLUDED ALL INCOMING MAIL.

SECRET

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

U.S. Government Printing Office: 1972 — 455-574

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____ _____
(Priority)

WFO 62-10744

PAGE ELEVEN

TOP SECRET

THE PURPOSE OF THE COVER WAS TO IDENTIFY THE CONTACTS OF THE VARIOUS ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE OBVIOUS CONCOMITANT BENEFITS.

FBIHQ IS IN POSSESSION OF ALL PERTINENT DOCUMENTS INVOLVING THESE MAIL COVERS.

III. ALL DOCUMENTS AND MEMORANDA REQUESTED IN RE TELETYPE WHICH ARE NOT ALREADY IN THE POSSESSION OF FBIHQ ARE ATTACHED AS NOTED.

CLASSIFIED BY 349, XGDS CATEGORY 2 AND 3, INDEFINITE.

SECRET

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

U.S. Government Printing Office: 1972 — 455-574

ENCLOSURES TO BUREAU

SEN STUDY, 1975
WFO 62-10744

nclosed are communications
pertaining to above study.

By teletype 6/22/75.

MBR 16

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/15/00 BY SP2 ALM/EHL

THIS TITLE
WAS CLASSIFIED
IN 65-67235
(NOSENKO FILES)

CONFIDENTIAL

10/6/64

TO: SAC, WFO (65-8517)

FROM: SA JOHN L. STANLEY

UNSUB; KGB AGENT KNOWN AS "SASHA"
ESPIONAGE -R
(OO: WFO)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

The principal suspect for the unsub, "SASHA" in this case is IGOR ORLOV who resides with his wife, ELEONORE ORLOV, and their two small sons at 112 South Pitt Street, Alexandria, Virginia. They also operate the "Gallery Orlov" from which they sell reproductions of paintings, and which is located in their residence. (C)

The ORLOVs are known to correspond with the following relatives of Mrs. ORLOV, and WFO is interested in mail which is addressed to these individuals:

ALBERT STIRNER (brother)
Eichendorff Str. 31
83 Landshut / Bayern
West Germany

Mrs. ROSA STIRNER (mother)
20/b Froettmaningor St.
Munich 23/b, Germany (C)

11/14/00 MDR 16
CLASSIFIED BY SP 2 ALM/EHL
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1

It is requested that the above two names be placed on the SAM SURVEY Watch List.

Mail to these relatives and others, bearing the ORLOV return address of 112 South Pitt Street, Alexandria, Virginia, particularly mail directed to Germany, should be covered if possible. (C)

CLASSIFIED BY 14828 3/20/78
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 2+3
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

CC: 65-8300

CONFIDENTIAL

65-8300-106
SEARCHED ... INDEXED ...
SERIALIZED ... FILED ...
OCT 7 1964
FBI — WASH. D.C.

See and Plan

Approved - 10/20/64

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-107

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, WFO (~~105-70556~~) 65-83000

DATE: 2/24/66

FROM : SA W. SCOTT JARRETT, JR.

MDR 16
DECLASSIFIED BY SP2ALM/EHL
ON 11/14/00

SUBJECT: KORKBAL
IS- EG

CLASSIFIED BY 1482 3/28/78
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 2-43
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

ILSE RUTH LAUER is a permanent resident alien born in Germany who entered the U.S. in 1961 an resides in Chicago. In 9/65 and 10/65 she visited her parents in East Germany. While there she met on Fritz Bellstedt who showed her around East Germany. Shortly before her departure from East Germany Bellstedt requested Lauer to foreward a letter for him on her return to U.S. This letter would be mailed to her in the US and she in turn was to foreward the letter. She agreed to do this. (X)(u)

On 1/7/66 she received a letter from Mrs Muehlaus Marga 2200 Falrama Rd. NW, WDC. Enclosed in this letter was a sealed envel addressed to Mr. Schlak Wilhelm, 13-A Alf-Fermersleben, Magdeburg, East Germany. This letter bore a return address of Mr. Becker Oslar, 3241 West Diversey, Chicago, Illinois. (X)(u)

One Margaret N. Muehlhausx resides 3105 Patterson St. NW, WDC and is employed as Secretary to the Chairman of the Board Federal Reserve Board. 2200 Kalerama Rd. NW is the Offices of the Cultunal Attache and Education Bureau of the UAR.

On 2/8/66 Lauer received a letter with return address of Mrs Horwitz Rose, 78 Fifth Ave. New York City postmarked NY. This letter contained an envelope addressed xx as was the 1/7/66 letter. (X)(u)

On 3/7/66 Lauer received another letter with return address of Meuhlhaus Margaret as above. This letter contained an envelope addressed as the first letter received 1/7/66. (X)(u)

BoAllletters received xxxx xxx bear Cyrillic handwriti characteristics.

It is requested that the address of "Mr. Schlak Wilhelm (or Wilhelm Schlak), 13-a Alf-Ferrersleben, Magdeburg, East Germany" be added to the Sam survey watch list. Examination of pertinent items should be restricted to observation of the exterior of the envelopes. (X)(u)

WSJ/

CONFIDENTIAL

65-8300/32

SERIALIZED ... FILED ...
FBI — WASH. F. O.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, WFO (65-8300)

DATE: 1-21-66

FROM : SA CARL E. GRAHAM

SUBJECT: SAM SURVEY
ESP - R

For information of the captioned case. This is to note that "ICEBOAT" is a double agent operation of which Baltimore is origin. It is noted one of the accommodation addresses in that case utilized by the double agent on instructions of his Soviet principal was:

PROFESSOR DR. SIMEON
Sternwartestr. 75, Vienna XVIII (b)(4)

The above address should be added to the watch list in instant case.

CLASSIFIED BY 1482 S 3/28/78
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 2 & 3
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

MDR 16
DECLASSIFIED BY SP2 ALM/EHC
ON 11/14/00

Placed on watchlist 1/21/66

3 Secs
CALLED
FILE
ON
ICEBOAT
105-127664

CONFIDENTIAL

65-8300-128

SEARCHED ___ INDEXED ___
SERIALIZED ___ FILED ___
JAN 10 '66
FBI — WASH. F.O.

2 - WFO
(1 - 105-69140)

CEG:ctw
(2)

CONFIDENTIAL

DIRECTOR, FBI (65-65884) 7/19/66

SAC, WFO (65-8300) (P)

SAM SURVEY
ESP - R

RePHairtel 7/8/66 captioned COWSLIP, ESP - R.

Re airtel indicated that the subject in the COWSLIP case had received a letter from ERNEST HAFNER, Berlin, Germany. (U)

WFO has added HAFNER's name and address to SAM SURVEY watch list. (U)

MDR 16
DECLASSIFIED BY SP 2 ALM/EHL
ON 11/14/00

CLASSIFIED BY 1482 3/20/78
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 2 + 3
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

2 - Bureau
1 - New York (65-18045) (RM)
2 - WFO
(1 - 65-8300 Sub B)

HDP:egj
(5)

CONFIDENTIAL
65-8300-136

Searched
Serialized
Indexed
Filed

FILE STRIPPED

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

CONFIDENTIAL

TO : SAC, WFO (65-8300)

DATE: May 21, 1962

FROM : L. W. R. OBERNDORF, SCS

SUBJECT: SAM SURVEY

In examining communications which may be Soviet intelligence communications or writings, the manner in which a particular communication may be folded and placed in an envelope can be of significant importance. (X)(U)

Special Agents handling matters in the SAM SURVEY, and any other Special Agents handling matters which may pertain to Soviet intelligence communications, are instructed to take careful note of the exact manner in which questioned documents are folded and placed in envelopes for mailing. Specific comments on the results of such examinations are to be placed in case memoranda and such comments shall be in addition to those presently required in the SAM SURVEY with regard to the envelope itself and with regard to handwriting or typewriting characteristics of the message. (X)(U)

MDR 16
DECLASSIFIED BY CSP a ALM/EHC
ON 11/14/00

3 - WFO
(1 - 65-7973 - METHODS OF DETECTING SOVIET ILLEGAL AGENTS)
(1 - 100-16597 - SODAC)
LWRO/pcn
(3)

This was routed to all agents on Section 8 by CFR & all initialed on attached slip since removed. 1 A.M.

CLASSIFIED BY 1182 8 3/28/98
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 2&3
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

CONFIDENTIAL

65-8300-1

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
MAY 21 1962
FBI — WASH. F. O.

CONFIDENTIAL

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

TO : SAC, Washington, D. C. DATE: January 8, 1948

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: Z COVERAGE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C and R

[redacted] JFK Act 6 (1)(B)

activities. In order to insure that the utmost results are being obtained from this source it is desired that your office outline to the Bureau the procedure now being handled with regard to the dissemination of this information to the Seat of Government and the interested Field Offices. This letter should clearly reflect the steps taken by your office in the handling of this material concerning individuals, organizations, corporations, schools, and so forth. It should also reflect the disposition of material received which is of interest to other Field Offices, that is, whether or not this information is furnished to them and what instructions are issued to the interested Field Offices, in order that the Bureau may be in a position to follow the future handling and investigation of these matters. (U)

It is requested that this matter be given your immediate consideration and a reply furnished to the Bureau within the next ten days.

CLASSIFIED BY 1482 5 3/20/75
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 2+3
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

MDR T6
DECLASSIFIED BY SP2 ALM/EHL
ON 11/14/00

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

SAC, WFO (65-8479) October 30, 196

JAMES F. MORRISSEY, SA

MDR 16

JARO
ESP - R

DECLASSIFIED BY SP2 ALM/EHL
ON 11/14/00

In airtel dated 10/5/62, Baltimore reported BA 1229-S* as stating in part that on 10/2/62 male subject was reading to female subject what sounded like a message. In this message he was instructed, "In your letters, don't forget to answer all questions". (U)

To date subject's mail drop is not known.

It will be recalled that subjects possess an Olympia typewriter. Copies of typing samples obtained from this machine, which has a distinctive foreign-type appearance, are available to SAM SURVEY agents. Copies of the distinctive typing used by female subject in connection with a cosmetology application are likewise available.

In an attempt to determine the mail drop possibly being used by the subject, it is recommended that in addition to the standards normally used in selections under the SAM SURVEY program, a card record be made of all letters using Olympia typing which emanate from the Baltimore and Washington, D. C., area. Letters which are patently commercial in nature can be disregarded; however, any doubt should be resolved in favor of recording the information. In the interest of security, where a selection is made for JARO purposes, no further action is to be taken at this time, other than to record the information.

Pertinent addresses of the subjects and others of possible use are available to SAM SURVEY agents.

discontinued

CLASSIFIED BY 1482 S 3/20/78
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 2+3
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

2 - WFO
(1 - 65-8300 SAM SURVEY)
JFM/pcn
(2)

CONFIDENTIAL

65-8300-71

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
OCT 30 1962
FBI — WASH. F.O.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ CONFIDENTIAL

AIRPORT MAIL FACILITY,
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

August 19, 1961

From: Superintendent,
Airport Mail Facility,
Washington 1, D. C.

MDR 16
DECLASSIFIED BY SP2ALM/EHL
ON 11/14/00

To: All Supervisors,
All Acting Supervisors.

Effective 8:30 P.M. Sunday, August 20, 1961 the following instructions will be in effect:

No mail for the countries of: Austria; Belgium; France; Denmark; Germany; Netherlands; Norway; Switzerland and Sweden will be worked through the cases until such mail has been cleared by the Supervisor. (b)(1)

As mails for these countries are received, keep them cut up and placed in trays.

It will no longer be necessary to hold out mails for France postmarked by the City.

See that the above mails are placed in the Area between the Supply Room door and door leading to platform. Deliver this mail in Utility Carts, marked (IN) and remove any from this area marked (OUT). That marked (OUT) is cleared for working in case.

Suggest the Countries in this catagory that you have dispatches on your tour be taken care of first. On each Country that you have a dispatch for, decide a time limit that you need the mail to complete distribution on in order to make your dispatch. At this cut off time any mail for a Country that you have a dispatch on is to be collected and worked through case for dispatch.

Make up a list of the Countries you have dispatches on your tour showing the time limit for each Country. Make up this list on your first delivery after this effective date, this list to be in effect until a change is made in a dispatch, then place a new time limit in the Country tray on which a change has been made.

CLASSIFIED BY 14482 3/20/78
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 2 & 3
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

Read here
Mr Shelton
Aug 19 61

cc: Files

P. A. Sheri, Supt.

SEARCHED ..... INDEXED .....
SERIALIZED ..... FILED .....
AUG 21 1961
FBI - WASH. F. O.

CONFIDENTIAL

File - Serial Charge Out
FD-5 (Rev. 1[illegible] 60)

File _____ 66-2091 _____ Date 6/24/64
Class. Case No. Last Serial

☐ Pending ☐ Closed

Serial No.	Description of Serial	Date Charged
	ALL SERIALS NOT FOUND IN THIS FILE DESTROYED PER M.R.R.	
	PERMANENT CHARGE OUT	

MDR-16
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/14/00 BY SP2 ALM/EHC

_____
Employee

RECHARGE Date _____

To _____ From _____

_____
Date charged

_____
Employee

_____
Location

Washington Field Division
Room 1706
Washington, D.C.
January 31, 1948

REN:HS

DECLASSIFIED BY SP3 ALM/EHC
ON 11/14/00

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

DIRECTOR, FBI

RE: [redacted] JFK Act 6 (1)(B)
INTERNAL SECURITY - C and R

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your Personal and Confidential Memorandum dated January 8, 1948, requesting to be advised what steps are taken by this office in the handling of material received from Confidential [redacted]. JFK Act 6 (1)(B)

Please be advised that this coverage was inaugurated in 1940 and since then it has been the practise to furnish copies of material believed to be of interest to other offices with a cover letter indicating the source of the material and that under no circumstances could this source be disclosed. In cases where the material examined appeared to be of interest to the Bureau photostatic copies of same were transmitted by letter.

The confidential character of [redacted] is generally JFK Act 6 (1)(B) understood throughout the Field. In cases where the material does not appear to be of any value it is destroyed and disposed of through the regular channels at the Seat of Government.

Very truly yours,

GUY HOPTEL
Special Agent in Charge

66-2091-2

~~100-0-10955-4~~

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, WFO (65-8300)

DATE: 11/22/65

FROM : SA H. DUDLEY PAYNE

SUBJECT: SAM SURVEY
ESP - R

On 11/9/65, the writer obtained from the Chief of Police at Dulles International Airport, 9 visitors parking permits. These permits authorized unrestricted parking in Area 5 (Post Office parking lot). All agents when working in SAM SURVEY will use these permits exclusively. They should be promptly displayed in the vicinity of the front building. The permits are numbered 1 through 9 and are charged to the writer who is being held responsible for the care and return of them when they are no longer needed. They have been assigned as follows:

1. MASON B. NOAH
2. DENSIL E. MOORE
3. CLAUDE W. BOGLEY
4. ROBERT KLEINSCHMIDT
5. CHARLES T. COUNTS
6. JAMES THOMAS FEILD
7. NORMAN A. LEONARD
8. Special Schedule Folder
9. H. DUDLEY PAYNE

Number 8 is to be maintained in the surveillance folder for use of agents not regularly assigned to the SAM SURVEY Program.

MDR 16
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/14/00 BY SP2 ALM/EHL

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
NOV 22 1965
FBI — WASH. F. O.

(1) - WFO

HDP:cal
(1)

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, WFO (65-8300) DATE: November 14, 196

FROM : L. W. R. OBERNDORF, SCS

MDR 16
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1/14/00 BY SP2 ALM/EHL

SUBJECT: SAM SURVEY

The following procedures will be observed in handling matters under this program.

(1) A record shall be maintained by each shift of the volume of mail handled by counting, as well as of any mail received which could not be handled. A rough draft is satisfactory.

(2) A memorandum shall be submitted by each shift at the end of the shift specifically noting items which have been removed for processing. This will list the addressee, addressor if any, details re postmark, postage, type of envelope, whether typed, handwritten or printed, and any other distinguishing or noteworthy characteristics. No memorandum is necessary if no items are removed for processing. These memoranda are to be designated for the Sub A section of this file.

(3) When photographs are received from the Bureau of processed material, the following action will be taken:

(a) Film will be maintained as a bulky exhibit, until no longer needed.

(b) Material in English, requiring no further action, is to be destroyed. An appropriate notation will be made on the memorandum in the Sub A reflecting the removal of this piece for processing.

(c) Material in foreign languages will be submitted to the Staff Supervisor, Squad 6, for expedite translation, if the language can be handled in WFO. If not, such items will be submitted promptly to the FBI Laboratory for translation. All correspondence for this purpose will be maintained in the Sub A file.

1 - WFO
LWRO/pcn
(1)

SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
NOV 14 1961
FBI — WASH. F.

(4) If material in English requires action or investigation involving more than a check of office records, a separate memorandum shall be dictated promptly setting forth the pertinent facts and requesting that a new case be opened. A copy of this memorandum, title of which will be based on the item processed, shall be designated for the Sub B section of this file. Concurrently, an appropriate notation shall appear on the memorandum in the Sub A initially recording receipt of the item. The title (SAM SURVEY) shall appear after the subject name in each case.

(5) The same procedure shall be followed with regard to material translated by the FBI Laboratory or Squad #6. In these instances, the translations should be submitted as attachments with the initial memorandum opening the case. Photographs and film strips in cases under points 4 and 5 shall be made appropriate exhibits in the pertinent case file.

All other photographs, film and translations should be destroyed if no active investigation is initiated.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, WFO (65-8300) DATE: June 23, 1964

FROM : H. DUDLEY PAYNE, SA

SUBJECT: SAM SURVEY

On 6/22/64 P. A. SHORB, Superintendent of National and Dulles Airports Post Office Substations, advised that TWA has instituted daily, nonstop flights from Dulles to London departing Dulles at 7:30 p.m. Also, that Pan American has instituted a direct flight leaving Dulles at 9:00 p.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays; it goes to Paris and the remaining days of the week it goes to London.

Mail trucks carrying mail for the above flights arrive at Dulles 3:15 p.m., 4:50 p.m., 5:30 p.m. and 7:10 p.m.

In view of the above, it will be necessary to have an agent at Dulles until 8:00 p.m. Monday through Friday. Accordingly, one agent should be scheduled to work 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. and one scheduled 12:00 noon to 8:00 p.m.

MDR 16

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/14/00 BY SP2 AEM/EHL

1 - WFO
HDP/pcn
(1)

65-8300-103

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
JUN 2 1964
FBI — WASH. F.D.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, WFO (65-8300) DATE: 3/7/63

FROM : SA H. DUDLEY PAYNE

MDR 16
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/14/00 BY SP2 ALM/LEH/L

SUBJECT: SAM SURVEY
ESP-R

On 3/5/63, SA H. DUDLEY PAYNE contacted L. J. CARRICO, Assistant Superintendent of Mails, regarding permitting us to continue the Sam Survey Program at Dulles Airport. Mr. CARRICO advised that the unofficial date for the transfer from National to Dulles is expected to be 3/18/63. He said he would appreciate a note addressed to the Postmaster requesting the same courtesies be extended to us at Dulles as we had enjoyed at National. Such a note was personally delivered to him.

On 3/7/63, Mr. CARRICO advised that our request had been approved. He also advised that if we should have any difficulties regarding access to the grounds, the building, or parking facilities, he would have ~~instituted~~ substitute postal clerk passes issued to the appropriate agents.

CARRICO was advised that we would like to inspect the premises which we were to occupy. He suggested we contact SHORB at National and arrange with him for either he or LARUE to visit Dulles with us for such a purpose.

On 3/5/63, SA PAYNE contacted SA ROLAND COKER, Resident Agency, Alexandria, Virginia, to ascertain if they had any contacts at Dulles. COKER advised that Chief of Police BANARIK has been very cooperative, but he would suggest for our purpose we contact HERBERT FLETCHER who is in charge of Operations and Safety, and felt that he would be cooperative in arranging parking facilities for agents.

1-WFO
HDP:mlb
(1)

65-8300-85

SEARCHED ... INDEXED ...
SERIALIZED ... FILED ...
7 1963
FBI — WFO

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, WFO (65-8300) DATE: 10/11/62

FROM : SA H. DUDLEY PAYNE

SUBJECT: SAM SURVEY
ESPIONAGE - R

On 9/26/62, the writer contacted Mr. P. A. SHORB, Superintendent of National Airport Post Office, to ascertain if our present schedules were adequate to promptly handle our responsibilities at that location. Mr. SHORB advised at the present the mail was being handled in a very satisfactory manner, and it was not anticipated that any schedules would be changed until Day Light Saving Time goes off the end of October, and he would advise us of any changes to be made at that time.

He was asked concerning the proceedure for handling mail when the Dulles Airport opens. He stated that at this time it was anticipated that the processing of mail insofar as our operation is concerned will be handled at National.

1 - WFO

HDP:mbl
(1)

Dulles Opened 11/17/62 No change - TAM

Daylight Saving - No change in ops

MDR 16

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/14/00 BY SP2 ATM/EHL

72 mg

65-8300-4

SEARCHED ..... INDEXED .....
SERIALIZED ..... FILED .....
OCT 11 1962
FBI — WASH. F. O.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, WFO

DATE: June 14, 1962

FROM : THOMAS A. MENDENHALL, SA

MDR 16

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/14/00 BY SP2 ALM/EHL

SUBJECT: SAM SURVEY
ESP - R

ATTN: PROPERTY CLERK

In connection with the efficient operation of the above-captioned case, it became desirable to utilize a room on the lower level of the Washington National Airport. Room 74-C at the airport has been turned over to the exclusive use of WFO Special Agent personnel and no other individuals have access to this space.

To facilitate the handling of work at this SAM Plant, it is, of course, necessary that a limited amount of Bureau property be maintained and utilized at this plant.

The purpose of this memorandum is to itemize all of the Bureau property presently being maintained and used at this location. All of this property is to be properly charged on a permanent basis to the plant, rather than to individual Special Agents:

1. One document camera in fitted custom case with built-in lighting and stage, suitable for 110 volt or 12 volt use. The camera is a 35 mm. Alpa Alnea, Swiss made, Model 5, No. 31026. The lens is No. 211-2058 Kamerabau-Anstalt-Vaduz, Kilfitt-Makro, D, 1:3.5/4 Cm.

2. One typewriter - Royal Portable, Serial No. 562, with case.

3. One Art Metal, 5 ft., 4 drawer, metal file cabinet with locking bar (external).

1 - 65-8300
1 - Property Clerk
TAM/pcn
(2)

65-8300-51

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
JUN 1 4 1962
FBI — WASH. F.

4. One Master Padlock No. X 22813 (used to lock above-listed file cabinet).

5. One 3' x 2' wood table with one drawer.

6. One florescent desk lamp, Model U1-P-2324-16, made by the Dazor Mfg. Corp., St. Louis, Mo.

7. Two wood swivel chairs.

8. One grey-colored folding metal chair.

9. One grey-colored, metal, cloth-upholstered, stenographic swivel chair

10. One pencil sharpener (APSCO - Giant)

11. One grey metal wastebasket.

12. One GE Table Model 875, radio, Serial No. 5701.

13. One aluminum folding picnic table, with handle, approximately 60" x 30".

14. Two 2-panel wood-framed screens, approximately 5½' tall and 7' wide.

15. One 5" diameter Bausch and Lombe magnifying glass.

All Moved to Dulles Airport after 3/15/63 TDM

See Serial 89

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, WFO (65-8300) DATE: 2/13/62

FROM : SA THOMAS A. MENDENHALL

SUBJECT: SAM SURVEY
ESP - R

Bulet to NY, dated 1/30/62, captioned "TRANSLATION MATTERS" (WFOfile 66-2384 in 666) stated in part as follows:

Whenever submitting written material to the Bureau for translation in connection with SAM SURVEY, the submitting office should retain copies of the written material until the requested translation is received. The Bureau letter also stated that a photographic negative of a document could be considered as a copy of the documentation.

The Bureau further requested that the letter of transmittal include the fact that a copy of the foreign language material submitted was being retained until the receipt of the requested translation.

This is being incorporated into this file so that these instructions are readily available to agents handling this material.

1-WFO

TAM:pmk
(1)

MDR 16
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/14/80 BY SP 2 ALM/EHC

65-8300-41
SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
FILED
FEB 13 1962
FBI — WASH. F. O.

JUN 23 1975

TELETYPE

Assoc Dir.	
Dep.-A.D.-Adm.	
Dep.-A.D.-Inv.	
Asst. Dir.:	
Admin.	
Comp. Syst.	
Ext. Affairs	
Files & Com.	
Gen. Inv.	
Ident.	
Inspection	
Intell.	
Laboratory	
Plan. & Eval.	
Spec. Inv.	
Training	
Legal Coun.	
Telephone Rm.	
Director Sec'y	

NR 001 SE CODE

12:12 PM NITEL 6/23/75 SLA

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SEATTLE (66-2894) (RUC)

ATTENTION: SA W. O. CREGAR, DIVISION FIVE

TOP SECRET

MDR 16

DECLASSIFIED BY SP2 ALM/EHL

ON 11/15/00

SENSTUDY 1975.

RE BUREAU TELETYPE TO NEW YORK, JUNE 18, 1975.

SAM SURVEY, INSTITUTED AT SEATTLE, SEPTEMBER 8, 1961, AND DISCONTINUED FEBRUARY 8, 1963. DURING ENTIRE PERIOD SURVEY CONDUCTED AT AIRMAIL FACILITY, SEATTLE- TACOMA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT. ANY MAIL MEETING CRITERIA WAS TRANSPORTED TO THE SEATTLE OFFICE FOR PROCESSING.

THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL AGENTS INVOLVED IN SURVEY, ALTHOUGH A REVIEW OF FILE DOES NOT INDICATE EXACT DATES OF INVOLVEMENT, SPECIFIC ASSIGNMENTS, OR SUPERVISORY RESPONSIBILITY:

JOHN J. WACHTER, REESE H. CHIPMAN, LAMBERT G. ZANDER, ROBERT H. MC CARTHY, LYLE J. THEISEN, JOHN CARL NETTER, W. H. WILLIAMS, II, CARLES W. PEASINGER, DWIGHT M. WELLS AND OLIVER W. LEHTINEN.

REC-102 62-116395-420

ALL MAIL INTERCEPTED WAS AIRMAIL ADDRESSED TO VARIOUS ADDRESSES IN JAPAN. THESE ADDRESSES WERE KNOWN TO BE MAIL DROPS USED BY SOVIET

END PAGE ONE

JUL 25 1975

84 JUL 29 1975

INTELLIGENCE SERVICES (SIS). IN OTHER CASES THE ENVELOPES CONTAINED CERTAIN CHARACTERISTICS USED BY SIS FOR ILLEGAL SUPPORT MAIL. THE PURPOSE WAS TO PROVIDE MAIL COVER ON ALL KNOWN MAIL DROPS USED BY SIS AND TO LOCATE ADDITIONAL DROPS.

SEATTLE HAS NO CONTROL FILE FOR MAIL COVERS CONDUCTED DURING THE PERIOD AND THERE IS NO WAY OF REVIEWING ANY THAT MAY HAVE BEEN MAINTAINED AT SEATTLE.

A REVIEW OF SEATTLE FILE 65-3663, CAPTIONED SAM SURVEY REFLECTED BUREAU IS IN POSSESSION OF ALL SERIALS REGARDING AUTHORITY, POLICY AND PROCEDURES FOR THE SURVEY. A REVIEW SHOWED THE FOLLOWING SPECIFIC INCIDENTS OF ADDITIONAL ACTIVITY AND INVESTIGATION CONCERNING LETTERS LOCATED DURING SURVEY:

LETTER ADDRESSED TO MR. B. COHEN, TOKYO, JAPAN FROM JERRY OBERLIN OF TOLEDO, OHIO, SENT TO BUREAU BY LETTER DATED FEBRUARY 23, 1962, TRANSLATION IN SEATTLE FILE 65-3663, SERIAL 43.

LETTER ADDRESSED TO C. TROUTSCHEFF, HONSCHU, JAPAN, FROM N. LOGUNOW, SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS, ORIGINAL SENT TO BUREAU BY SEATTLE LETTER DATED MARCH 23, 1962, TRANSLATION IN SEATTLE FILE 65-3663, SERIAL 44.

END PAGE TWO

LETTER FROM VERS POKROVSK, SOUTH LINCOLN, MASSACHUSETTS TO S. TOIDZUMI, TOKYO, JAPAN, ORIGINAL SENT TO BUREAU BY SEATTLE LETTER DATED MARCH 1, 1962, TRANSLATION IN SEATTLE FILE 65-3663, SERIAL 47.

LETTER FROM N. L., 633 12TH AVENUE EAST, SEATTLE, TO MRS. SHIFZBLATT, TOKYO, JAPAN, SENT TO BUREAU BY SEATTLE LETTER DATED APRIL 30, 1962, SEATTLE FILE 65-3663, SERIAL 60, TRANSLATION IN SEATTLE FILE.

LETTER FROM INDIVIDUAL IN SEATTLE TO ADDRESS IN JAPAN, SENT TO BUREAU BY SEATTLE LETTER DATED OCTOBER 2, 1962, FOR TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN, SEATTLE FILE 65-3663, SERIAL 104.

LETTER FROM V. SHANNON, LEVITTOWN, NEW JERSEY, TO ADDRESS NOT CLEARLY LEGIBLE, SENT TO BUREAU BY SEATTLE LETTER DATED OCTOBER 2, 1962, FOR TRANSLATION, SEATTLE FILE 65-3663, SERIAL 105.

LETTER FROM LINA KLEIN, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN, TO UNKNOWN INDIVIDUAL IN USSR, SENT TO BUREAU BY SEATTLE LETTER DATED DECEMBER 7, 1962, TRANSLATION IN SEATTLE FILE 65-3663, SERIAL 120.

FOR INFORMATION OF BUREAU, ALL ORIGINAL EXHIBITS WERE DESTROYED AT SEATTLE JULY 6, 1971.

CLASSIFIED BY 1493, EXEMPT FROM GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652, EXEMPTION CATEGORY 2 & 3, AUTOMATICALLY DECLASSIFIED ON INDEFINITE.

END

cc-Cregan

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 23 1975

TELETYPE

REC 102

Assoc. Dir.
Dep.-A.D.-Adm.
Dep.-A.D.-Inv.
Asst. Dir.:
Admin.
Comp. Syst.
Ext. Affairs
Files & Com.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Inspection
Intell.
Laboratory
Plan. & Eval.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Legal Coun.
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

NR003 AT CODED

11:14 PM NITEL JULY 22, 1975 WCG

TO: DIRECTOR (62-116395)

FROM: ATLANTA (62-2854)

ATTN: INTD (W. O. GREGAR)

SENSTUDY 75

ON JULY 15, 1975, MISS JESSIE ABERCROMBIE, MANAGER, PEACHTREE TOWERS APARTMENTS, 300 WEST PEACHTREE STREET, N. W., ATLANTA, GEORGIA, CONTACTED THE ATLANTA OFFICE AND VOLUNTEERED INFORMATION SHE WAS CONTACTED THE PRECEDING DAY (JULY 14, 1975) BY A MR. EPSTEIN, WHO IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS AN INVESTIGATOR FROM WASHINGTON, D. C. EPSTEIN SAID HE WANTED TO SEE HER RECORDS OF TENANTS FOR THE YEARS 1961, 1962, AND 1963. SHE TOLD HIM SHE DID NOT MAINTAIN RECORDS BY YEARS, BUT BY NAME OF TENANT OR FIRM WHO RENTED APARTMENTS. EPSTEIN THEN ASKED IF THE FBI RENTED AN APARTMENT ON A PERMANENT BASIS OR IF THE FBI HAD RENTED AN APARTMENT PAST OR PRESENT. MISS ABERCROMBIE TOLD HIM SHE HAD NEVER RENTED AN APARTMENT TO THE FBI, BUT HAD RENTED APARTMENTS TO INDIVIDUAL AGENTS OF THE FBI OVER THE YEARS WHO WERE ON TRANSFER, TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT ASSIGNMENTS, AND THAT RECORDS

REC-102 62-116395-419

JUL 25 1975

MDR 16

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/14/00 BY SP2 ALM/EHL

84 JUL 29 1975

WOULD BE UNDER THEIR RESPECTIVE NAMES IN WHICH APARTMENT WAS RENTED.

EPSTEIN THEN ASKED IF GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION HAD RENTED AN APARTMENT TO WHICH MISS ABERCROMBIE REPLIED THAT TO HER KNOWLEDGE THEY HAVE NEVER RENTED AN APARTMENT. EPSTEIN TOLD HER HE WOULD ATTEMPT TO SECURE A NAME AND CALL HER FROM WASHINGTON, D. C.

IT IS NOTED THAT MISS ABERCROMBIE HAS BEEN CONNECTED WITH THE MANAGEMENT OF PEACHTREE TOWERS APARTMENTS, A HIGH-RISE APARTMENT BUILDING, SINCE IT WAS OPENED IN JULY, 1962.

MISS ABERCROMBIE ADVISED SHE WILL CONTACT THE ATLANTA OFFICE IF SHE IS CONTACTED BY EPSTEIN OR ANYONE ELSE MAKING INQUIRY RELATIVE TO THE FBI.

IT IS NOTED MICHAEL EPSTEIN OF SSC INTERVIEWED FORMER SA'S RICHARD H. DAVIS AND JERRY D. ROSEBERRY IN ATLANTA ON JULY 14, 1975.

IT IS ALSO NOTED SPACE WAS SECURED IN THE PEACHTREE TOWERS APARTMENTS IN ATLANTA WHERE THE PLANT WAS MAINTAINED IN CONNECTION WITH THE KING TECHNICAL COVERAGE.

END

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep.-A.D.-Adm. ____
Dep.-A.D.-Inv. ____
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. ____
Comp. Syst. ____
Ext. Affairs ____
Files & Com. ____
Gen. Inv. ____
Ident. ____
Inspection ____
Intell. ____
Laboratory ____
Plan. & Eval. ____
Spec. Inv. ____
Training ____
Legal Coun. ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

NR 020 LA CODE

1024PM URGENT 6/20/75 ANR

TO DIRECTOR

ATTN: W. O. CREGAR INTD

FROM LOS ANGELES (100-24345C)

TOP SECRET

SENSTIDY 1975, BUDED JUNE 24, 1975.

RE BUREAU TELETYPE DATED JUNE 18, 1975.

FROM A REVIEW OF FILES, LOS ANGELES OFFICE, IT WAS DETERMINED THAT THERE WERE THREE SEPARATE CASES IN WHICH MAIL WAS EITHER INTERCEPTED OR OPENED. THESE CASES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

SAM SURVEY, ESP - R, BUREAU FILE 65-65884, LOS ANGELES FILE 65-6984.

WALTER HENRYK DUDA, IS - PO, OO: LOS ANGELES, BUREAU FILE 105-111366, LOS ANGELES FILE 105-13068.

VICTOR JAMES KORDELL; MARGRET KORDELL, ESP - R, BUREAU FILE 65-67719, LOS ANGELES FILE 65-7236.

11/16/00

CLASSIFIED BY: SP2 RLM/ETC
REASON: 1.5 (D)
DECLASSIFY ON: X 6
MPR 16

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Rm. 4123 JEH

REC- 102 62-116395-418

JUL 25 1975

SECRET

SAM SUREVEY

(1)

A. PURPOSE OF OPENING OR INTERCEPT

(BUREAU LETTER TO BOSTON MAY 31, 1961)

1. TO IDENTIFY PERSONS CORRESPONDING WITH KNOWN SOVIET MAIL DROPS IN EUROPE.

2. TO IDENTIFY AND LOCATE INDIVIDUALS IN THE UNITED STATES SENDING LETTERS TO EUROPE WHICH MAY BE PART OF A SOVIET ILLEGAL NETWORK.

B. TYPE OF MAIL OPENED OR INTERCEPTED

(BUREAU LETTERS TO BOSTON DATED MAY 31, 1961, AND AUGUST 14, 1961)

1. SAME AS "A" ABOVE.

2. SPECIFICALLY MAIL GOING TO COPENHAGEN, DENMARK; OSLO, NORWAY; STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN; FRANKFURT, BERLIN AND HAMBURG, GERMANY; TOKYO, JAPAN.

C. ORIGIN AND TERMINATION

1. (BUREAU LETTER TO BOSTON DATED AUGUST 14, 1961, AND LOS ANGELES RADIOGRAM DATED SEPTEMBER 28, 1961)

THIS OPERATION COMMENCED SEPTEMBER 28, 1961, ENDED NOVEMBER 9, 1961. IT WAS REINSTITUTED JANUARY 27, 1962, AND TERMINATED NOVEMBER 17, 1962. SOURCE OF TERMINATION: BUREAU LETTER TO LOS ANGELES JANUARY 21, 1963.

NW 55089 DocId:32989618 Page 163

D. PHYSICAL LOCATION

1. UNITED STATES POST OFFICE (USPO) AIRMAIL FACILITY, FOREIGN UNIT, 5741 WEST 98TH STREET, LOS ANGELES. (LOS ANGELES LETTER TO DIRECTOR DATED APRIL 10, 1961, MARKED "JUNE")

USPO AIRMAIL FACILITY, LAX. (LOS ANGELES LETTER TO DIRECTOR DECEMBER 19, 1961)

E. NAMES OF AGENTS PARTICIPATING IN OPENING OR INTERCEPT

THIS WORK WAS PERFORMED BY AGENTS ASSIGNED TO THE ESPIONAGE SQUAD. THE SCHEDULES RELATING TO THE IDENTITY OF THESE AGENTS HAVE BEEN DESTROYED.

WALTER HENRYK DUDA

(1)

A. PURPOSE OF OPENING OR INTERCEPT

1. SUBJECT WAS IDENTIFIED BY RELIABLE SOURCE AS POSSIBLY IDENTICAL TO A KNOWN AGENT OF THE POLISH INTELLIGENCE SERVICE (PIS). (BUREAU LETTER TO SAN DIEGO DATED JUNE 19, 1962) (S)

2. SUBJECT CONSIDERED IDENTICAL WITH PIS AGENT. (BUREAU LETTER TO LOS ANGELES DATED NOVEMBER 29, 1962) (S)

3. IN ORDER TO IDENTIFY SUBJECT'S CONTACTS AND ACTIVITIES THE INTERCEPTION AND OPENING WAS DEEMED ADVISABLE.

B. TYPE OF MAIL OPENED OR INTERCEPTED

ANY CORRESPONDENCE FROM OR TO THE SUBJECT ORIGINATING IN AND OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES. (LOS ANGELES AIRTEL TO BUREAU DATED MARCH 16, 1964)

C. ORIGIN AND TREMINATION

1. LOS ANGELES AIRTEL TO BUREAU DATED MARCH 16, 1964, REQUESTED AUTHORIITY TO ENGAGE IN INTERCEPTION AND OPENING OF SUBJECT'S CORRESPONDENCE. (BUREAU LETTER TO LOS ANGELE DATED MARCH 26, 1964, AUTHORIZED SAME)

THE OPERATION BEGAN ON MARCH 26, 1964, AND TERMINATED ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1964. (LOS ANGELES LETTER FROM SAC WESLEY G. GRAPP TO J.D. HUDSON, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR IN CHARGE, USPO, SEPTEMBER 30, 1964)

D. PHYSICAL LOCATION

1. USPO, RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA. (MEMORANDUM FROM SA HOMER A. PORTER, JR., TO SAC, LOS ANGELES, DATED APRIL 16, 1964)

E. NAMES OF AGENTS PARTICIAPTING IN OPENING OR INTERCEPT

THIS OPERATION WAS CONDUCTED BY AGENTS ASSIGNED TO THE ESPIONAGE SQUAD ON A SCHEDULED BASIS. SCHEDULES PERTAINING THERETO HAVE BEEN DESTROYED.

VICTOR JAMES KORDELL/MARGARET KORDELL

(1)

A. PUORPOSE OF OPENING OR INTERCEPT

1. (LOS ANGELES LETTER TO DIRECTOR DATED AUGUST 7, 1962)

THE SUBJECTS WERE SUSPECTED OF HAVING ENGAGED IN A COVERT CONTACT WITH TWO NAVAL ATTACHES IN THE SOVIET EMBASSY, WASHINGTON, D.C., ON JULY 26, 1962, IN LOS ANGELES. (S)

B. TYPE OF MAIL OPENED OR INTERCEPTED

1. (LOS ANGELES LETTER TO DIRECTOR AUGUST 7, 1962)

MAIL WHICH WOULD AID MATERIALLY IN DETERMINING CONTACTS, EMPLOYMENT AND FINANCIAL DATA OF THE KORDELLS. (S)

C. ORIGIN AND TERMINATION

1. LOS ANGELES AIRTEL TO BUREAU DATED OCTOBER 3, 1962, REQUESTING AUTHORIZATION TO CONDUCT A GUS AND SAM TYPE SURVEY ON KORDELS' CORRESPONDENCE.

2. MEMORANDUM FROM ASAC H.A. ONSGARD (DECEASED) TO SAC OCTOBER 12, 1962. (INSPECTOR DON MOORE, SOG, GAVE VERBAL APPROVAL TELEPHONICALLY ON OCOTBER 15, 1962)

ACTUAL OPERATION COMMENCED OCTOBER 26, 1962, AND TERMINATED DECEMBER 10, 1962. (MEMORANDUM OF CHARLES J. NAGLE, JR., TO SAC DECEMBER 12, 1962)

SECRET

D. PHYSICAL LOCATION

1. BALDWIN PARK POST OFFICE, BALDWIN PARK, CALIFORNIA. (MEMORANDUM OF SA NAGLE ABOVE)

E. NAMES OF PARTICIAPTING IN OPENING OR INTERCEPT

SAS STANLEY E. COUPE (RETIRED), FRANK E. CHOVANEC, RICHARD L. CROMWELL, CHARLES J. NAGLE, JR., AND HARRY H. WHIDBEE.

(2) A REVIEW OF READILY AVAILABLE RECORDS FOR PERTINIENT PERIOD FAILS TO REFLECT ANY INSTANCE WHERE MAIL COVERS WERE PHYXICALLY CONDUCTED BY FBI EMPLOYEES EITHER ALONE OR IN COOPERATION WITH POSTAL SERVICE EMPLOYEES.

(3) DOCUMENTS AND MEMORANDA PERTAINING TO (1) WILL BE SUBMITTED UNDER SEPARATE COVER.

CLASSIFIED BY 2182, XGDS 2 AND 3, INDEFINITE.

END

MPM FBIHQ AKC FOR NO NINE

SECRET

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 6/20/75

TOP SECRET

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (ATTENTION: W. O. CREGAR)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-24345C)

SUBJECT: SENSTUDY 1975

Re Bureau teletype to Los Angeles, 6/18/75, and Los Angeles teletype dated 6/20/75.

Enclosed herewith are pertinent serials pertaining to instant matter. These serials are as follows:

SAM SURVEY
ESP - R
(Bufile 65-65884)
(LAfile 65-6984)

DECLASSIFIED BY SP2 ALM/EHL
ON 11/14/00

1. Los Angeles letter to Director dated 4/10/61 captioned "Proposal to Detect Soviet Illegal Agents in Los Angeles Area, Espionage - R".

2. Bureau letter to Los Angeles dated 3/24/61 captioned "Proposal to Detect Soviet Illegal Agents in Los Angeles Area, Espionage - R".

3. Los Angeles letter to Director dated 3/16/61 captioned "Proposal to Detect Soviet Illegal Agents in Los Angeles Area, Espionage - R".

REC- 102 62-116395-417

The following communications are all captioned "SAM SURVEY, Esp - R":

12 JUL 25 1975

4. Los Angeles letter dated 12/28/61 ~~to Director~~

5. Bureau letter to Los Angeles dated 1/3/62

3 - Bureau (Encls. 40) (RM)
2 - Los Angeles
WLM/mlh
(5)

ENCL BEHIND FILE
ENCLOSURE
1603

TOP SECRET

CLASSIFIED BY 2182
EXEMPT FROM GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION
SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652
EXEMPTION CATEGORY 2 and 3
AUTOMATICALLY DECLASSIFIED ON Indefinite

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

84 JUL 28 1975

U.S. Government Printing Office: 1972 — 455-574

LA 100-24345C

6. Bureau letter to Los Angeles dated 1/12/62.
7. Bureau letter to Boston dated 5/31/61.
8. Los Angeles letter to Director dated 6/12/61.
9. Bureau letter to Boston dated 8/14/61.
10. Bureau letter to New York dated 8/28/61.
11. Los Angeles letter to Director dated 9/20/61.
12. Los Angeles radiogram dated 9/28/61.
13. Bureau letter to Seattle dated 9/25/61.
14. Bureau letter to Los Angeles dated 10/9/61.
15. Los Angeles letter to Director dated 10/11/61.
16. Bureau letter to Los Angeles dated 10/24/61.
17. Bureau airtel to Los Angeles dated 10/20/61.
18. Los Angeles letter to Director dated 11/8/61.
19. Los Angeles letter to Director dated 12/19/61.
20. Los Angeles teletype to Director dated 1/8/62.
21. Los Angeles letter to Director dated 1/30/62.
22. Bureau letter to Los Angeles, 2/13/62.
23. Los Angeles letter to Director dated 3/30/62.
24. Los Angeles letter to Director dated 5/9/62.
25. Los Angeles letter to Director dated 9/11/62.
26. Los Angeles letter to Director dated 9/27/62.
27. Bureau letter to Los Angeles dated 11/23/62.

NW 55089 DocId:32989618 Page 169

28. Los Angeles letter to Director dated 1/11/63.

29. Bureau letter to Los Angeles dated 1/21/63.

WALTER HENRYK DUDA
IS - PO
(Bufile 105-111366)
(LAfile 105-13068)

The following serials are all captioned "WALTER HENRYK DUDA":

1. Bureau letter to San Diego dated 6/19/62.

2. Bureau letter to Los Angeles dated 11/29/62.

3. Los Angeles letter to Director dated 3/16/64.

4. Bureau letter to Los Angeles dated 3/26/64.

5. Memorandum from SA HOMER A. PORTER, Jr., to SAC, Los Angeles, dated 4/16/64.

6. Letter from SAC WESLEY G. GRAPP to Assistant Inspector in Charge, U. S. Post Office, 9/30/64.

VICTOR JAMES KORDELL
ESP - R
MARGARET KORDELL
ESP - R
(Bufile 65-67719)
(LAfile 65-7236)

The following communications are all captioned "VICTOR JAMES KORDELL; MARGARET KORDELL":

1. Los Angeles letter to Director dated 8/7/62.

2. Los Angeles airtel to Director dated 10/3/62.

3. Memorandum from ASAC H. A. ONSGARD to SAC, Los Angeles, dated 10/12/62.

NW 55089 DocId:32989618 Page 170

LA 100-24345C

4. Memorandum from SA EWING G. LAYHEW to SAC, Los Angeles, dated 11/26/62.

5. Memorandum from SA CHARLES J. NAGLE, Jr., to SAC, Los Angeles, dated 12/12/62.

NR004 BS CODE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 20 1975

4:45 PM URGENT 6/20/75 RCM

TO: DIRECTOR (ATTN: INTD, SA W. O. CREGAR)

FROM: BOSTON (66-4177)

TOP SECRET

SENSTUDY, 1975; BUDED: JUNE 24, 1975

Assoc. Dir.
Dep.-A.D.-Adm.
Dep.-A.D.-Inv.
Asst. Dir.:
Admin.
Comp. Syst.
Ext. Affairs
Files & Com.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Inspection
Intell.
Laboratory
Plan. & Eval.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Legal Coun.
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

W.O. Cregar
4123

RE HEADQUATERS TELETYPE, JUNE 18, 1975, WHICH SET OUT REQUEST FOR INFORMATION ADDRESSED TO ATTORNEY GENERAL AND FROM ATTORNEY GENERAL TO FBIHQ FROM SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE TO STUDY GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS WITH RESPECT TO INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES:

A REVIEW OF ALL AVAILABLE FILES IN THE BOSTON OFFICE AND CONTACT WITH APPROPRIATE SUPERVISORS AND SPECIAL AGENT PERSONNEL DID NOT DISCLOSE ANY INCIDENTS OF MAIL OPENING OR MAIL INTERCEPT BY OR ON BEHALF OF FBI FROM JANUARY 1, 1960, TO PRESENT.

FURTHER, NO INCIDENTS OF MAIL COVERS THAT WERE PHYSICALLY CONDUCTED BY FBI EMPLOYEES ALONE OR IN COOPERATION WITH EMPLOYEES OF THE U. S. POSTAL SERVICE WERE DISCLOSED FROM REVIEW OF FILES AND CONTACT WITH APPROPRIATE PERSONNEL OF THE BOSTON OFFICE, FBI.

REC-102 62-116395-416

JUL 25 1975

MDR 16

S.P.R.
Serious matter
Consulted with
La Tal 6/20
Ent

DECLASSIFIED BY SP2 ALM/ETC
ON 11/14/00

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4 JUL 29 1975

PAGE TWO, BS 66-4117, TOP SECRET

FOR INFORMATION OF FBIHQ, BOSTON FILE 65-4447, CAPTIONED SAM SURVEY, WAS DESTROYED IN 1973. BUFILE IN THIS MATTER IS 65-65884.

CLASSIFIED BY 6320, XGDS 2 AND 3, INDEFINITE.

END.

VLJ FBIHQ CLR

SECRET

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

UNCLASSIFIED

TELETYPE

Assoc. Dir.	
Dep.-A.D.-Adm.	
Dep.-A.D.-Inv.	
Asst. Dir.:	
Admin.	
Comp. Syst.	
Ext. Affairs	
Files & Com.	
Gen. Inv.	
Ident.	
Inspection	
Intell.	
Laboratory	
Plan. & Eval.	
Spec. Inv.	
Training	
Legal Coun.	
Telephone Rm.	
Director Sec'y	

NR009 DE CODE

11:59 AM IMMEDIATE JUNE 24, 1975 MAZ

TO: DIRECTOR

FROM: DETROIT (66-9)

T O P S E C R E T

ATTENTION: SA W. O. CREGAR

SENSTUDY 1975; BUDED: JUNE 24, 1975.

RE BUTEL TO NEW YORK, ET AL, JUNE 18, 1975.

PURSUANT TO BUREAU INSTRUCTIONS, THERE IS SET FORTH BELOW THE RESULTS OF A SURVEY OF ALL INCIDENTS OF MAIL OPENING OR MAIL INTERCEPTED BY OR ON BEHALF OF THE FBI FROM JANUARY 1, 1960 UNTIL THE PRESENT WITH THE DETAILED INFORMATION PERTAINING TO SAME WHEN THEY ARE KNOWN:

RE: GUS SURVEY

THIS SURVEY WAS INITIATED AT DETROIT BY LETTER TO THE BUREAU DATED SEPTEMBER 27, 1961 CAPTIONED, "GUS SURVEY, ESPIONAGE - R". PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY WAS TO DETECT ILLEGAL AGENT ACTIVITY IN THE 31ST POSTAL ZONE AND IN HAMTRAMCK, MI. BUREAU LETTER TO DETROIT, OCTOBER 4, 1961 SIMILARLY CAPTIONED,

REC-102

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ON 9/29/00

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84 JUL 29 1975

AUTHORIZED DETROIT TO INSTITUTE THE GUS SURVEY IN HAMTRAMCK AREA AND THE 31ST POSTAL ZONE ON A TRIAL BASIS DURING WHICH TIME THE NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICES WERE INSTRUCTED TO PREPARE TEST LETTERS FOR THE PURPOSE OF SENDING THEM THROUGH TO DETERMINE IF THE POSTAL EMPLOYEES PERFORMED THEIR EXAMINATIONS PROPERLY. DETROIT LETTER TO BUREAU, DATED NOV. 8, 1961 REVEALS THAT AN OFFICIAL OF THE POST OFFICE ADVISED DETROIT AGENTS ON NOV. 3, 1961 THAT THE PROJECT WAS IN OPERATION.

THE SURVEY WAS DISCONTINUED OVER THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS, 1961/62 AND RESUMED ON JAN. 9, 1962 AND WAS AGAIN SUSPENDED DUE TO TECHNICAL PROBLEMS BROUGHT ABOUT BY AUTOMATIC SCANNING DEVICES BEING INSTITUTED BY THE POSTAL SERVICE. UP TO THIS TIME THE SCANNING OF MAIL FOR THE HAMTRAMCK AND 31ST POSTAL ZONE WAS BEING HANDLED AT THE ROOSEVELT PARK ANNEX. BY LETTER DATED APRIL 12, 1962 THE BUREAU DENIED AUTHORIZATION TO INSTITUTE THE GUS SURVEY ON A 60 DAY TRIAL BASIS AND THE GUS SURVEY WAS TERMINATED AT DETROIT.

IT IS TO BE NOTED THAT DURING THE OPERATION OF THIS SURVEY, ONLY POST OFFICE PERSONNEL WERE UTILIZED IN SCANNING THE MAIL.

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NO MAIL COVER WAS INSTITUTED ON ANY INDIVIDUAL'S MAIL AND NO MAIL WAS OPENED. THIS SURVEY WAS CONDUCTED SOLELY FOR THE PURPOSE OF DETERMINING IF POSTAL PERSONNEL COULD DETECT CERTAIN TYPES OF "SUSPECT" MAIL TEST EXAMPLES OF WHICH HAD BEEN PREPARED BY VARIOUS BUREAU OFFICES AND MAILED TO POSTAL ZONE 31 AND THE HAMTRAMCK AREA. THE SURVEY WAS EVALUATED AS NOT HAVING BEEN SUCCESSFUL.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED PERSONNEL WERE ASSOCIATED WITH THE GUS SURVEY: SA EMIL J. ROTHFUSS AND SA WILLIAM R. BILLING.

RE: SAM SURVEY

THE SAM SURVEY WAS CONCERNED WITH THE EXAMINATION BY BUAGENTS OF AIRMAIL DESTINED FOR CERTAIN EUROPEAN CITIES OR COUNTRIES PRIOR TO ITS BEING PLACED IN BAGS AND PLACED ABOARD THE PLANES FOR THE PURPOSE OF IDENTIFYING PERSONS CORRESPONDING WITH KNOWN SOVIET MAIL DROPS IN EUROPE AND TO IDENTIFY AND LOCATE INDIVIDUALS IN THE U.S. SENDING LETTERS TO EUROPE WHICH MAY BE PART OF A SOVIET ILLEGAL NETWORK.

THE BUREAU BY LETTER DATED MAY 31, 1961 AUTHORIZED CERTAIN OFFICES, INCLUDING DETROIT, TO SUBMIT THEIR EVALUATION AS TO

W 55089 DocId:32989618 Page 176

WHETHER A REQUEST COULD BE MADE LOCALLY TO PERMIT BUREAU AGENTS TO INSTITUTE A MONITORING OPERATION OF AIRMAIL. BY LETTER DATED JUNE 15, 1961 THE DETROIT OFFICE FURNISHED TO THE BUREAU RESULTS OF ITS SURVEY. BY LETTER DATED APRIL 13, 1962, THE BUREAU AUTHORIZED DETROIT TO INSTITUTE THE SAM SURVEY FOR A PERIOD OF 60 DAYS. THE PROGRAM WAS INITIATED AT DETROIT ON MAY 14, 1962 AND TERMINATED SEPTEMBER 21, 1962. THE INTERCEPTS OF THE MAIL WERE CONDUCTED IN THE POSTAL INSPECTOR'S INTERROGATION ROOM LOCATED AT THE NEW POST OFFICE, DETROIT, MI.

WHILE THIS SURVEY WAS IN OPERATION, THERE WAS A TOTAL OF 78 INTERCEPTS. OF THESE THERE WERE 76 INSTANCES IN WHICH THE INTERCEPTED MAIL WAS OPENED; AND TWO INSTANCES WHERE MAIL WAS NOT OPENED.

THE FOLLOWING PERSONNEL PARTICIPATED IN THE SAM SURVEY, HOWEVER, IT IS NOT POSSIBLE FROM REVIEW OF PERTINENT FILES TO DETERMINE WHAT INDIVIDUAL AGENT INTERCEPTED AND/OR OPENED WHAT SPECIFIC ITEMS OF MAIL: SAS LAWRENCE M. COOPER, JR.; T.S. KLIMASZEWSKI; EMIL J. ROTHFUSS; WILLIAM J. GILCHRIST; HOMER J. ST. JOHN; JAMES R. MC CANCE; ROBERT A. MOFFAT; LEONARD F.

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KURTZ; JOHN M. FEENEY; REX O. PLOEN; B. PERKOWSKI, JR.; LLOYD J. MC CARTHY; PAUL EDWARD EIDEN; ANKER B. HARBO, ASAC PALMER M. BAKEN, JR.

WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE INFORMATION SET FORTH ABOVE FOR GUS AND SAM SURVEYS, DETROIT DID NOT LOCATE ANY OTHER INCIDENT OF MAIL OPENING, MAIL INTERCEPT OR MAIL COVER PHYSICALLY CONDUCTED BY FBI EMPLOYEES ALONE OR IN COOPERATION WITH POSTAL SERVICE EMPLOYEES FROM JAN. 1, 1960 TO THE PRESENT.

REVIEW OF DETROIT FILES DID NOT INCLUDE EXAMINATION OF INDIVIDUAL CASE FILES. SEARCH FOR THE REQUESTED INFORMATION INCLUDED CHECK OF INDICES; REVIEW OF ALL CONTROL FILES PERTINING TO MAIL COVERS, MAIL OPENINGS AND MAIL INTERCEPTS; AND CONSULTATION WITH THE CC, ASSISTANT CC, AS WELL AS WITH SOME KNOWLEDGEABLE LONG TIME EMPLOYEES OF THE DETROIT OFFICE.

DETROIT IS SUBMITTING PERTINENT SERIALS WHICH REFER, RELATE TO THE ORIGINS, AUTHORIZATIONS, POLICES AND PROCEDURES FOR MAIL OPENINGS, INTERCEPTS AND COVERS BY SEPARATE COVER.

CLASSIFIED BY 6048, XGDS 2 AND 3, INDEFINITE.

END

VLJ FBIHQ CLR

unclassified material Enclosed

MDR-16

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Name	Assignment May, 1972	Current Assignment	Address (Former Employees)
Adams, A. D., Jr.	Director's Office	Out of Service	3280th Student Squadron, Lackland Air Force Base, Texas
Baker, Betty, Mrs.		Messenger - Courier Unit Supervisor	
Battle, Joseph E., SA	Washington Field	Washington Field	
Bear, Gloria L.		Supply Supervisor	
Bracksieck, Louis, E., SA	Director's Office (Clerk)	Chicago	
Brandt, Earl T.	Mechanical Section	Out of Service	1109 Logan Avenue, Tyrone, Pennsylvania
Brennan, Daniel J.	Mechanical Section	Out of Service	501 Brooklyn Boulevard, Sea Girt, New Jersey
Brown, Louis, Jr.	Mechanical Section	Mechanical Section	
Campbell, Wason G.	Director's Office	Out of Service	206 East Broad Street, Greenfield, Tennessee
Canday, Tommie R.	Security Patrol	Security Patrol	
Carey, Charles L.	Mechanical Section	Mechanical Section	
Carey, Clyde C.	Mechanical Section	Out of Service	4254 East Capitol Street, Apt. 204 Washington, D. C.
Cassidy, Edward, Jr.	Mechanical Section	Mechanical Section	
Cheshier, Jerry Wayne	Mechanical Section	Mechanical Section	
Corbin, Donald F.	Director's Office (Clerk)	Special Clerk (Washington Field)	
Codi, Anthony A.	Mechanical Section	Mechanical Section	
Cox, Fred	Mechanical Section	Mechanical Section	

68-116395-414X

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Crawford, James E.	Chauffeur	Out of Service	9727 Mt. Piscah, Apt. 604 Silver Spring, Maryland
Crookston, James	Messenger Unit	Service Unit	
Cundy, Wanda M., Mrs.	Secretary	Out of Service	3051 Brinkley Road, Apt. 101 Temple Hills, Maryland
Dembnicki, Paul E., SA	Director's Office (Clerk)	Boston MASS.	
Dowling, Joseph E., SA	Special Agent (Washington Field)	Washington Field	
Downing, Phyllis, Miss	Secretary	Director's Office	
Dudney, Thomas Barden	Washington Field (Chief Clerk)	Chief Clerk (Washington Field)	
Dunphy, John P.	Exhibits Section	Exhibits Section (Section Chief)	
Durrer, Virginia, Miss	File Locate Unit	General Index Unit	
Felt, W. Mark	Director's Office	Out of Service	3216 Wynford Drive, Fairfax, Virginia
Fields, Annie	Housekeeper	Out of Service	4936 30th Place, N. W. Washington, D. C.
Gandy, Helen W., Miss	Director's Office	Out of Service	4801 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Apt. 915 Washington, D. C.
Gerrity, Edward J., SA	Director's Office (Clerk)	Boston MASS	
Gregory, Darwin M.	Mechanical Section (Section Chief)	Out of Service	5714 Belfast Lane, Springfield, Virginia
Gunsser, Albert P.		Out of Service	401 Sligo Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland
Haisten, James A.	Director's Office (Clerk)	Clerk	
Hereford, Douglas	Security Patrol	Out of Service	6201 Cheryl Drive, Falls Church, Virginia
Holmes, Edna M., Miss	Director's Office	Out of Service	2600 North Fillmore Street, Arlington, Virginia

Hughes, Brent H.	Exhibits Section	Exhibits Section	
Isner, James D.	Messenger Unit	Correlation Unit	
Jones, Robert B.	Director's Office (Clerk)	Director's Office (Clerk)	
Koerner, Julian A.	Security Patrol Clerk	New York (Special Agent)	
Kuhn, Daniel F.		Supervisor	
Kunkel, Robert G., SAC	SAC (Washington Field)	SAC (Alexandria) Va.	
Lockhart, Lois W.	Supply Supervisor	Contract Specialist	
Lovelace, James	Security Patrol Clerk	Philadelphia (Special Agent) Pa.	
Lovelace, Melvian	Exhibits Section	Exhibits Section	
Lyles, Everett A.	Mechanical Section	Out of Service	4561 North Capitol Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.
Marsden, Robert B.	Mechanical Section (Supervisor)	Mechanical Section (Supervisor)	
McCord, Ruth, Miss	Director's Office	Director's Office	
McMichael, G. Speights	Procurement Section	Procurement Section	
Metcalf, Erma, Mrs.	Director's Office	Director's Office	
Mohr, John P.	Director's Office	Out of Service	3427 North Edison, Arlington, Virginia
Mooney, Nancy A., Miss	Director's Office	Director's Office	
Moten, Thomas E., SA	Chauffeur	Chauffeur	
Ness, Ronald H.	File Delivery Unit	Out of Service	3410 Manis Road, Clinton, Maryland
Norfolk, Beverly, Mrs.	Filing Unit	Mail Room	

DC

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O'Haver, Robert R.	Exhibits Section	Exhibits Section	
Page, Thomas L., SA	Clerk	Indianapolis (Special Agent)	
Peffer, Kenneth Lee	Exhibits Section	Exhibits Section	
Peterson, Jesse T., Jr.	Mechanical Section	Mechanical Section	
Peyton, F. Thomas	Exhibits Section	Exhibits Section	
Pickering, Michael Wilmer	Mechanical Section	Out of Service	Rt. 1, Box 85, Clatskanie, Oregon
Powell, Excell		Out of Service	1454 Montana Ave., N.E. Washington, D. C.
Randolph, George W.	Security Patrol	Security Patrol	
Riddles, Richard E.	Security Patrol	Philadelphia (Special Agent) Pa	
Ruegsegger, Hugh D.	Security Patrol	Quantico (Special Agent) Va	
Ryan, Edward F.	Exhibits Section	Exhibits Section	
Sabol, Robert J.	Security Patrol	Indianapolis (Special Agent) Ind	
Schaeffer, Raymond H.	Exhibits Section	Exhibits Section	
Shaffer, Kenneth	Washington Field (Clerk)	Washington Field (Clerk)	
Shields, Carolyn	Messenger Unit	Records Unit	
Shoaff, Clark S., SA		Quantico (Special Agent) Va	
Singleton, Robert	File Unit	File Unit	
Skillman, Dorothy S., Mrs.	Director's Office	Out of Service	429 N. Street, S.W., Apt S700 Washington, D. C.
Smith, Raymond	Mechanical Section	Mechanical Section-Quantico	

DC

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Smith, Thomas J.	Research Section	Out of Service	3410 Memphis Lane, Bowie, Maryland
Smith, Ursula, Miss	Director's Office	Out of Service	11 North Garfield, Arlington, Virginia
Soyars, William B.	Assistant Director	Out of Service	12 Green Winged Teal Road, Amelia Island Plantation, Amelia, Florida
Stewart, Alfred LaFornia	Mechanical Section	Out of Service	Rt. 2, Box 164, Statesboro, Georgia
Sullivan, Cornelius G.		ASAC (Washington Field)	
Thompson, Ronald E.	Director's Office (Clerk)	Director's Office (Clerk)	
Thrun, Robert W.	Security Patrol	Quantico (Special Agent)	
Tice, Alvin L.	Mechanical Section	Mechanical Section	
Tietgen, Gladys M.		Director's Office	
Tschudy, Carol, Miss	Director's Office	Administrative Assistant	
Underwood, Thomas E.	Mechanical Section	Out of Service	12019 Center Hill Street, Wheaton, Maryland
Vega, Helen, Miss	Director's Office	Administrative Assistant	
Walp, Shirley, Miss	Messenger Unit	Teletype Unit	
Washington, William H.	Mechanical Section	Mechanical Section	
Windear, Ralph A.	Mechanical Section	Mechanical Section	
Winters, Lawrence E.	Director's Office (Clerk)	Director's Office (Clerk)	
Banwarth, Robert F.		Exhibits Section	

Benedict, James P.		Filing Unit
Booch, James D.		Exhibits Section
Brady, Lawrence W.		Filing Unit
Dalton, Terry A.	Exhibits Section	Exhibits Section
Doxzen, Mildred, Mrs.		Filing Unit
Fox, Wayne M.	Exhibits Section	Exhibits Section
Greene, Edgar G.	Exhibits Section	Exhibits Section
Hewett, Bernice R.	Exhibits Section	Exhibits Section
Larson, Fredrick A.	Exhibits Section	Exhibits Section
Massie, Laurence M.	Exhibits Section	Exhibits Section
Nash, William H.	Exhibits Section	

DC

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ____
Asst. Dir.:
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Comp. Syst. ____
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Files & Com. ____
Gen. Inv. ____
Ident. ____
Inspection ____
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Laboratory ____
Legal Coun. ____
Plan. & Eval. ____
Spec. Inv. ____
Training ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

TO : MR. CALLAHAN

DATE: 7/17/75

FROM : H. N. BASSETT

SUBJECT: UNITED STATES SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

Reference is made to Bureau's memorandum to the Attorney General dated 7/16/75 concerning interviews conducted regarding "Official and Confidential Files."

Attached hereto is a list of persons interviewed in connection with the "Official and Confidential Files." The Attorney General and captioned Committee have been advised by referenced letter that this list would be made available for review.

ACTION:

This memorandum be furnished to the Intelligence Division for handling.

MDR-16
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DATE 4/29/00 BY SP2 ALM/EHL

1 - Mr. Mintz
1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Mr. Hotis
1 - Mr. Daly
1 - Mr. Cregar (With Enc.)

Enclosure

JCM:wmj
(7)

REC-117

12 JUL 25 1975

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ENCLOSURE

62-116395

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. R. Wannall

FROM : W. O. Cregar

SUBJECT: SENSTUDY 75

1 - Mr. D. W. Moore
1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall

DATE: 7/17/75

1 - Mr. W. O. Cregar
1 - Mr. S. F. Phillips

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ____
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DATE 9/29/00 BY SP2 ALM/EHL

This informative memorandum records information telephonically furnished the morning of 7/17/75 to Supervisor S. F. Phillips, INTD, by former FBI Inspector Donald E. Moore.

At about 11:00 p.m., 7/16/75, Moore received a telephone call at his residence from a Dave Martin (PH), who identified himself with the AP (Associated Press), who asked Moore if Moore was acquainted with the press accounts of Director Kelley's press conference on 7/14/75, particularly as Mr. Kelley's remarks pertained to surreptitious entries, principally at embassies. Moore told Martin that he had read about the matter in the newspapers. Martin asked specifically about the "New York Daily News" of 7/16/75, and Moore said he was not familiar with that account, Martin then referred to the 7/16/75 "Washington Post" article and referred Moore specifically to the newspaper referring to an unnamed source. Martin wanted some comment from Moore which the latter declined to give, Moore advising that any comment should more properly come from the FBI.

Martin attempted to convince him he should make some comment by stating that information about this matter would eventually come out, and Martin was now offering Moore a change to put the matter in a better light. Martin then asked Moore if Mr. Kelley was correct in his statement and Moore again declined to comment. Martin said he thought that the "unnamed source" referred to in the newspaper was Bill Sullivan (obviously referring to former Assistant to the Director William C. Sullivan). Martin asked Moore if he ~~agreed and~~ again Moore gave him a no comment reply.

62-116395 REC-102 3 JUL 24 1975
1 - 67- (Personnel File Former Inspector Donald E. Moore)

SFP:lhb/hb
(6)

CONTINUED - OVER

84 JUL 28 1975

Memorandum to Mr. W. R. Wannall
Re: Senstudy 75
62-116395

Martin then asked whether Joe Purvis was at one time the SAC in WFO. This being a matter of public record, Moore said that Purvis had been SAC in WFO. Martin attempted to determine Purvis' current whereabouts and Moore could be of no assistance as he actually does not know. Moore was asked whether Bob Kunkel had replaced Purvis and Moore said that he thought he had. Martin then wanted to know who Purvis' predecessor was in WFO. Moore referred Martin to the FBI. According to Moore, their conversation was cordial but he sensed that Martin hung up rather abruptly. Moore indicated that he thought that the Bureau would be interested in the foregoing and he said that any similar further inquiries made of him would be similarly reported to us. Moore was thanked for bringing this matter to our attention.

ACTION:

None. For information.

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OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

JUL 18 1975

TO: John Mintz, Assistant Director
Legal Counsel Division
Federal Bureau of Investigation

FROM: K. William O'Connor
Special Counsel for Intelligence
Coordination

Senstudy - '75

Attached for your information is a letter regarding the "proposed procedures" to the Attorney General from Senate Select Committee. I am attaching two extra copies of it, as I am sure that Mr. Adams and the Director may also wish to see it.

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"no agreement yet, [illegible] pertinent" 7/22/75 WOC

REC-102 62-116395-413

3 JUL 24 1975

2 ENCLOSURE

Records please file 62-116395

Copies sent to Dir. 7/18/75. JM

84 JUL 28 1975 1063 JGH

FRANK CHURCH, IDAHO, CHAIRMAN
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WALTER F. MONDALE, MINN.
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WILLIAM G. MILLER, STAFF DIRECTOR
FREDERICK A. O. SCHWARZ, JR., CHIEF COUNSEL
CURTIS R. SMOTHERS, MINORITY COUNSEL

United States Senate

SELECT COMMITTEE TO
STUDY GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS WITH
RESPECT TO INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES
(PURSUANT TO S. RES. 21, 94TH CONGRESS)
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

July 18, 1975

Proposed procedures

The Honorable Edward H. Levi
Attorney General
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

MRD-16

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DATE 9/29/00 BY SP2 ALM/EHL

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

On behalf of the Select Committee, we wish to express our appreciation to you for meeting with us on Wednesday afternoon. We recognize the need for the Committee to have a complete understanding of the concerns of the Department of Justice so that our inquiry can proceed in the most responsible manner. Our meeting was extremely valuable in that respect, and you may be sure that we have given full consideration to your views.

The Committee has been informed that Mr. John T. Elliff, leader of the Domestic Intelligence Task Force, and members of his staff met yesterday with Mr. K. William O'Connor, Special Counsel for Intelligence coordination, and members of his staff to agree upon procedures for delivery of and access to FBI materials requested by the Committee. The proposed procedures which resulted from that meeting are satisfactory to the Committee.

We are pleased that your staff was able to meet promptly with our representatives and that they reached agreement without delay. The Committee expects that the proposed procedures will, if implemented, expedite its work during the coming weeks. As you know, one of our major concerns was that all of the problems with the Committee's outstanding requests for materials

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62-116395-413

be resolved before the August recess so that the staff can fully prepare the materials for our use when we return. We believe the procedures are an appropriate and practical accommodation of our mutual interests. Indeed, we have instructed our staff to make every effort to accomplish the work of the Committee within this framework.

The prompt resolution of this matter demonstrates a spirit of cooperation which we hope will prevail in all our future relations. The Committee looks forward to working with you personally on issues of common concern during the months ahead.

Sincerely yours,

Frank Church
Chairman

John Tower
Vice Chairman

PROPOSED PROCEDURES

(1) The Domestic Task Force Leader or the Senior Staff will submit periodically a list of materials to which the Committee staff wishes access or of which the Committee desires delivery. The first such list will be delivered to the Department of Justice within 48 hours of the adoption of this procedure, and will summarize and supersede all the presently outstanding requests; this list will be in priority order, as fixed by the Committee, with fixed delivery/access dates specified. Those materials for which the Committee requests delivery or access shall be delivered to the Committee or made accessible in Room 4171 of the Hoover Building not later than within 48 hours of the date specified. The Committee Chairman and Vice Chairman shall be informed by the Attorney General, within 24 hours of receipt of the request, of any delay beyond 48 hours, the expected length of the delay, and the specific reasons for the delay. Partial access or delivery shall be proffered, by the Bureau of/to any materials requested, while the balance of such materials are being prepared. A partial proffer shall not extend the time of full response set forth herein.

(2) The following procedures shall apply (a) where delivery of materials requested might jeopardize FBI sensitive sources or ongoing operations, or (b) where the Domestic Task Force Leader or the Senior Staff requests access to materials, rather than delivery of materials to the Committee.

(3) The Department will furnish access at the Hoover Building in Room 4171 to those materials requested:

(a) only to the members of the Committee, where it is determined by the Attorney General that the materials involve peculiarly sensitive foreign intelligence sources and ongoing operations.

(b) In all other cases, to the appropriately cleared staff who will have access to all of the materials.

(c) An exception to (a) and (b) above is made for the names of so-called "live" informants or potential informants as defined in the FBI Manual of Instructions as to which no access will be furnished unless the identity of the individual as an informant or potential informant has already been made known to the Committee, or unless the Attorney General, the Chairman and Vice Chairman, jointly agree on the limited disclosure of such names to the Chairman and Vice Chairman.

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62-116395-413

(4) Those materials to which the staff has access may be reviewed and studied in Room 4171 of the Hoover Building and such notes may be taken as deemed appropriate by the Staff.

(5) The Committee staff shall select from these materials to which access is herein provided, those materials which it deems pertinent to the Committee's inquiries and necessary for delivery to the Committee's offices.

(6) The Bureau shall make copies of such materials as are specified by the staff under the provisions of (5) above for transfer to the Committee's offices

(a) before the copies of such materials are taken to the Committee's offices, the Bureau shall, within 24 hours of the selection, make appropriate excisions and paraphrases of information which might, if inadvertently disclosed, endanger sensitive FBI sources and ongoing operations.

(b) If the Task Force Leader or the Senior Staff has any objections to the excisions or paraphrases, the materials will be forthwith conveyed by the Bureau, with a written statement of its grounds for its position, to the Special Counsel who shall resolve the matter within 24 hours.

(c) In the event the matter is not resolved within 24 hours, the Special Counsel shall submit the matter forthwith to the Attorney General who shall notify the Chairman forthwith and arrange for an appropriate disposition.

(7) The Committee staff may remove to the Office of SSC for appropriate use, any notes which they may make upon review of screened material without such notes being reviewed by the Bureau. The Committee staff may remove notes on unscreened materials only is such notes are reviewed and cleared by the Bureau under the provisions of (6) (a) thru (c) above.

(8) The staff and the members of the Committee may examine the original materials to which the staff has been given access as extensively as necessary, in the Hoover Building at Room 4171.

(9) Where accepted by Attorney General and the Committee, these procedures may be modified only by their joint decision.

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

JUL 16 1975

TO: John Mintz, Assistant Director
Legal Counsel Division
Federal Bureau of Investigation

FROM: K. William O'Connor
Special Counsel for
Intelligence Coordination

SUBJECT: Elliff Response to my Letter of July 15, 1975

Senstudy - '75

The attached is self-explanatory; I should like to discuss it with you soon, so that a substantive response can be prepared which properly reflects Bureau views. I understand that the Attorney General may be called upon to discuss this matter today.

MDR-16
FBI
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/28/00 BY SP2 ALM/EHL

REC-102 62-116395-412

3 JUL 24 1975

ENCLOSURE

Handled 7/16/75 - matter discussed in conf. with the Committee

Records - please file in 62-116395

84 JUL 29 1975

TO: John Mintz, Assistant Director
Legal Counsel Division
Federal Bureau of Investigation

FROM: K. William O'Connor
Special Counsel for
Intelligence Coordination

SUBJECT: Elliff Response to my Letter of
July 15, 1975

The attached is self-explanatory; I should like to discuss it with you soon, so that a substantive response can be prepared which properly reflects Bureau views. I understand that the Attorney General may be called upon to discuss this matter today.

MDR-16
F2-f
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/28/00 BY SP2 ALM/EHL

1 - Mr. Bassett
1 - Mr. Wannall
(Attn:Mr. Cregar)
1 - Mr. Mintz
1 - Mr. Hotis
1 - Mr. Daly

The Attorney General

July 16, 1975

Director, FBI

UNITED STATES SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE
ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

By letter dated May 14, 1975, with attached appendices, and subsequent oral request from Committee staff member Mark Gitenstein on June 5, 1975, we were requested for certain information concerning the "official and confidential" files.

In a conversation with Special Agent Paul V. Daly of this Bureau on June 16, 1975, Douglas Marvin of your staff authorized this Bureau to make available a copy of the Inspection Division inquiry into the "official and confidential" files matter. In accordance with this authorization, there is attached to the enclosed letterhead memorandum a copy of the aforementioned document.

Enclosed for your approval and forwarding to the Committee is the original of a memorandum with enclosures which is in response to the aforementioned Committee requests.

A copy of this memorandum with enclosures is being furnished for your records.

REC-114 62-116395-412X

12-29-77

Enclosures (2) ENCLOSURE

3 JUL 31 1975

62-116395

1 - The Deputy Attorney General (Enclosure)
Attention: K. William O'Connor
Special Counsel for
Intelligence Coordination

Assoc. Dir.
Dep. AD Adm.
Dep. AD Inv.
Asst. Dir.:
Admin.
Comp. Syst.
Ext. Affairs
Files & Com.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Inspection
Intell.
Laboratory
Plan. & Eval.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Legal Coun.
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

PVD:kjs (11)

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

MDR-16

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/28/00 BY SP2 ALM/EHL

84 JAN 2 1976

MAIL ROOM ✓ TELETYPE UNIT

GPO 954-546

The Attorney General

NOTE: Memorandum, Legal Counsel to Mr. Adams, 6-6-75, set forth the request of Mr. Gitenstein. The Inspection Division is preparing the necessary list which will be available for review by the Committee. The Department is in possession of the enclosed Inspection Division document. This matter has been coordinated with the Inspection Division.

55089 DocId:32989618 Page 197

July 16, 1975

UNITED STATES SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE
TO STUDY GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS
WITH RESPECT TO INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

RE: "OFFICIAL AND CONFIDENTIAL" FILES

Reference is made to memorandum from captioned Committee dated May 14, 1975, and the request of staff member Mark Citenstein on June 5, 1975, requesting certain information pertaining to the "official and confidential" files.

In response to the aforementioned request, we are attaching a copy of the results of an FBI Inspection Division inquiry into the "official and confidential" files matter entitled, "Inquiry into Disposition of Files Maintained in the Office of Former Director J. Edgar Hoover," dated July 3, 1975.

A list of individuals who were contacted during this inquiry and have some knowledge relating to this matter has been prepared and is available for review by staff members of the Senate Select Committee in FBI space.

Enclosure
1 - The Attorney General

PVD:kjs (12)

MDR-16
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/28/00 BY SP2 ALM/EHL

Assoc. Dir.
Dep. AD Adm.
Dep. AD Inv.
Asst. Dir.:
Admin.
Comp. Syst.
Ext. Affairs
Files & Com.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Inspection
Intell.
Laboratory
Plan. & Eval.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Legal Coun.
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ENCLOSURE
62-116395-4

GPO 954-546

5-140 (Rev. 1-21-74) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

Addressee: Senate Select Committee

☐ LTR ☒ LHM ☐ Memo ☐ Report dated 7/16/75

Caption of Document: US Senate Select Committee to Study Governmental Operations with Respect to Intelligence Activities
Re OEC Files

Originating Office: FBI

Delivered by: Richard T. Taylor, Jr. Date: 7/22/75

Received by: [illegible]

Title: [illegible]

Return this receipt to the Intelligence Division, FBI

MDR-16

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/28/00 BY SP2 ALM/EHL

ENCLOSURE 62-116395-412

CLASSIFY AS APPROPRIATE

NOTE: SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE BEFORE COMPLETING.

TO: Intelligence Community Staff
ATTN: Central Index

FROM: FBI

SUBJECT: Abstract of Information Provided to Select Committees

1. HOW PROVIDED (*check appropriate term. If a document was made available for review but not transmitted, so note.*)

X	DOCUMENT		BRIEFING		INTERVIEW		TESTIMONY		OTHER

2. DATE PROVIDED: 7/16/75

3. TO WHOM PROVIDED (*check appropriate term; add specific names if appropriate*)

X	SSC
	HSC

4. IDENTIFICATION (*provide descriptive data for documents; give name or identification number of briefer, interviewee, testifier and subject*)

Memorandum and enclosure

5. IN RESPONSE TO (*list date and item number if in response to formal request, otherwise state verbal request of (name), initiative, subpoena, etc.*)

SSC letter 5/14/75 and Mark Gitenstein on 6/5/75

6. CLASSIFICATION OF INFORMATION (*enter U, C, S, TS or Codeword*)

U

7. KEY WORDS (*enter the appropriate key words from the list provided separately; if key words not listed are used underline for emphasis*)

Operating procedures

8. SUMMARY (*see reverse side before completing this item*)

SSC was furnished results of an FBI Inspection Division inquiry into the "official and confidential" files matter. A list of individuals who were contacted during this inquiry has been prepared and available for review at FBI Headquarters.

MDR-16
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/28/00 BY SP2 ALM/EHL

62-116395

FMK:fmk
(4)

ORIGINAL VIA LIAISON TO CENTRAL COMMUNITY INDEX IN CONNECTION WITH SENSTUDY 75

TREAT AS YELLOW

S/ WOC/8

3791 (6-75)

CLASSIFY AS APPROPRIATE

62-116395-41

INSTRUCTIONS

- Type or print clearly in ink.
- Indicate classification of the abstract top and bottom.
- Date the abstract and put on any internal control numbers required.
- "FROM" entry should clearly identify the organization providing the information.
- If additions (as when a copy of document sent to SSC is later sent to HSC) or changes to a previously submitted form are necessary, submit a copy of the original abstract, with the change indicated.

SPECIFIC ITEM NO. 8. SUMMARY - enter brief narrative statement describing substance of information and showing relationship to Intelligence Community matters if appropriate. Any feedback or evidence of investigatory interests should be noted. Commitments made to supply additional information should be noted. Additionally, certain administrative information may be entered here, e.g., restrictions on review of a document, if document was paraphrased, whether interviewee is current or former employee, etc. If actual document or transcript is provided, that fact should be noted and no summary is required. Additional pages may be attached if necessary.

1 - Mr. Bassett
1 - Mr. Wannall
(Attn:Mr. Cregar)
1 - Mr. Mintz
1 - Mr. Hotis
1 - Mr. Daly

The Attorney General

July 16, 1975

Director, FBI

UNITED STATES SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE
ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

By letter dated May 14, 1975, with attached appendices, and subsequent oral request from Committee staff member Mark Gitenstein on June 5, 1975, we were requested for certain information concerning the "official and confidential" files.

In a conversation with Special Agent Paul V. Daly of this Bureau on June 16, 1975, Douglas Marvin of your staff authorized this Bureau to make available a copy of the Inspection Division inquiry into the "official and confidential" files matter. In accordance with this authorization, there is attached to the enclosed letterhead memorandum a copy of the aforementioned document.

Enclosed for your approval and forwarding to the Committee is the original of a memorandum with enclosures which is in response to the aforementioned Committee requests.

A copy of this memorandum with enclosures is being furnished for your records.

REC-114 62-116395

12-29-77

3 JUL 31 1975

Enclosures (2) ENCLOSURE

62-116395

1 - The Deputy Attorney General (Enclosure)
Attention: K. William O'Connor
Special Counsel for
Intelligence Coordination

PVD:kjs (11)

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

Assoc. Dir.
Dep. AD Adm.
Dep. AD Inv.
Asst. Dir.:
Admin.
Comp. Syst.
Ext. Affairs
Files & Com.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Inspection
Intell.
Laboratory
Plan. & Eval.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Legal Coun.
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

MAIL ROOM [✓] TELETYPE UNIT [ ]

MDR-16

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/28/00 BY SP2 ALM/EHL

The Attorney General

NOTE: Memorandum, Legal Counsel to Mr. Adams, 6-6-75, set forth the request of Mr. Gitenstein. The Inspection Division is preparing the necessary list which will be available for review by the Committee. The Department is in possession of the enclosed Inspection Division document. This matter has been coordinated with the Inspection Division.

NW 89 DocId:32989618 Page 203

July 16, 1975

UNITED STATES SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE
TO STUDY GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS
WITH RESPECT TO INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

RE: "OFFICIAL AND CONFIDENTIAL" FILES

Reference is made to memorandum from captioned Committee dated May 14, 1975, and the request of staff member Mark Gitenstein on June 5, 1975, requesting certain information pertaining to the "official and confidential" files.

In response to the aforementioned request, we are attaching a copy of the results of an FBI Inspection Division inquiry into the "official and confidential" files matter entitled, "Inquiry Into Disposition of Files Maintained in the Office of Former Director J. Edgar Hoover," dated July 3, 1975.

A list of individuals who were contacted during this inquiry and have some knowledge relating to this matter has been prepared and is available for review by staff members of the Senate Select Committee in FBI space.

Enclosure
1 - The Attorney General

PVD:kjs (12)

MDR-16
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/28/00 BY SP2 ALM/EHL

Assoc. Dir.
Dep. AD Adm.
Dep. AD Inv.
Asst. Dir.:
Admin.
Comp. Syst.
Ext. Affairs
Files & Com.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Inspection
Intell.
Laboratory
Plan. & Eval.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Legal Coun.
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

MAIL ROOM [ ] TELETYPE UNIT [ ]

ENCLOSURE
62-116395-41

5-140 (Rev. 1-21-74) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

Addressee: Senate Select Committee

[ ] LTR [X] LHM [ ] Memo [ ] Report dated 7/16/75

Caption of Document: US Senate Select Committee to Study Governmental Operations with Respect to Intelligence Activities
Re: UFO Files

Originating Office: FBI

Delivered by: [illegible] Date: 7/21/75

Received by: [illegible]

Title: Office Assist

Return this receipt to the Intelligence Division, FBI

MDR-16
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/28/00 BY SP2 ALM/EHL

ENCLOSURE 1 of 116

CLASSIFY AS APPROPRIATE

NOTE: SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE BEFORE COMPLETING.

TO: Intelligence Community Staff
ATTN: Central Index

FROM: FBI

SUBJECT: Abstract of Information Provided to Select Committees

1. HOW PROVIDED (*check appropriate term. If a document was made available for review but not transmitted, so note.*)

X	DOCUMENT		BRIEFING		INTERVIEW		TESTIMONY		OTHER

2. DATE PROVIDED: 7/16/75

3. TO WHOM PROVIDED (*check appropriate term; add specific names if appropriate*)

X	SSC
	HSC

4. IDENTIFICATION (*provide descriptive data for documents; give name or identification number of briefer, interviewee, testifier and subject*)

Memorandum and enclosure

5. IN RESPONSE TO (*list date and item number if in response to formal request, otherwise state verbal request of (name), initiative, subpoena, etc.*)

SSC letter 5/14/75 and Mark Gitenstein on 6/5/75

6. CLASSIFICATION OF INFORMATION (*enter U, C, S, TS or Codeword*)

U

7. KEY WORDS (*enter the appropriate key words from the list provided separately; if key words not listed are used underline for emphasis*)

Operating procedures

8. SUMMARY (*see reverse side before completing this item*)

SSC was furnished results of an FBI Inspection Division inquiry into the "official and confidential" files matter. A list of individuals who were contacted during this inquiry has been prepared and available for review at FBI Headquarters.

MDR - 16
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/28/00 BY SP2ALM/CHL

62-116395

FMK:fmk
(4)

ORIGINAL VIA LIAISON TO CENTRAL COMMUNITY INDEX IN CONNECTION WITH SENSTUDY 75

TREAT AS YELLOW

S/ WOC/B

3791 (6-75)

CLASSIFY AS APPROPRIATE

62-116395-

JUL 1 6 1975

TO: Harold R. Tyler, Jr.
Deputy Attorney General

FROM: K. William O'Connor
Special Counsel for Intelligence
Coordination

SUBJECT: Elliff Response to My Letter of July 15, 1975

The attached response to the July 15, letter may indicate some intention to amplify access by interpretation.

Elliff told me that this letter was prepared and sent before the SSC considered it. He has discussed my July 15, letter with Schwarz and Smothers and believes that this letter closely reflects their, and SSC members, view as to how to proceed.

I told Elliff we would study the letter and be back in touch; in the meanwhile, I said that the provision of access of the 7/15 letter stood as written. I will consult with the Bureau before preparing a substantive response.

cc: Doug Marvin
John Mintz

MDR-16

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/28/00 BY SP2 ALM/EHL

ENCLOSURE

62-116395-412

FRANK CHURCH, IDAHO, CHAIRMAN
JOHN G. TOWER, TEXAS, VICE CHAIRMAN
PHILIP A. HART, MICH.
WALTER F. MONDALE, MINN.
WALTER D. HUDDLESTON, KY.
ROBERT MORGAN, N.C.
GARY HART, COLO.
HOWARD H. BAKER, JR., TENN.
BARRY GOLDWATER, ARIZ.
CHARLES MC C. MATHIAS, JR., MD.
RICHARD S. SCHWEIKER, PA.
WILLIAM G. MILLER, STAFF DIRECTOR
FREDERICK A. O. SCHWARZ, JR., CHIEF COUNSEL
CURTIS R. SMOTHERS, MINORITY COUNSEL

United States Senate

SELECT COMMITTEE TO
STUDY GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS WITH
RESPECT TO INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES
(PURSUANT TO S. RES. 21, 94TH CONGRESS)
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

July 16, 1975

RECEIVED
JUL 16 1975
KWO'C

K. William O'Connor, Esq.
Special Counsel for Intelligence Coordination
Office of the Deputy Attorney General
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Mr. O'Connor:

I have received your letter of July 15 regarding access/delivery of documents requested in the Committee's letter of July 9, 1975. The following relates specifically to the procedure suggested for handling documents on the so called "Kissinger 17" surveillance, which is also applied in your letter to materials relating to electronic surveillance of the Democratic National Convention in Atlantic City in August 1964, materials relating to the electronic surveillance of Dr. King, and possibly the O & C files.

I regard this suggested procedure as a major step forward and a recognition that previous arrangements were too cumbersome and time-consuming. Nevertheless, there are certain practical problems with the procedure which may be resolved by interpretation. For example, I assume that application of the procedure to the Atlantic City convention matters does not foreclose the Committee from receiving for use at its offices actual documents or portions of documents, as well as summaries. I understand that the FBI has no objection to providing such documents on this matter to the Committee for use at its offices.

Therefore, in order that the procedure you suggest may be applicable to all areas of Committee inquiry claimed by the Department to involve particularly sensitive matters, it should be interpreted as follows: the Committee staff will have direct access to all files and materials at FBIHQ: the Committee staff shall select certain documents from the files which it deems pertinent to the Committee's inquiry and necessary for the examination of witnesses or the establishment of certain facts during the course of the

MDR-16
ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/28/00 BY SP2 ALM/EHL

ENCLOSURE

62-116395-412

Rec'd O'C 7/16/75 1245 P

inquiry; the FBI shall at that time designate specific portions of such documents which might jeopardize particularly sensitive sources or methods; with respect to such specifically designated portions of documents, the Committee staff will prepare appropriate excisions or summaries of the information; the summaries will be checked at that time with senior Bureau executives to ensure the protection of particularly sensitive FBI sources or methods; thereafter, the excised documents and summaries will be removed to the Committee's offices; the Committee staff may check back to the original documents as extensively as necessary; staff notes on the designated specific portions of documents will not be removed from FBIHQ; and Committee members may, of course, at any time see the documents which the staff has seen.

I believe this interpretation can serve as a workable framework for Committee access to particularly sensitive FBI materials. You may be assured that the Task Force shares your concern for the need to provide special handling techniques to convey or secure any particularly sensitive information or materials, as indicated in the Outline for Inquiry Procedures. We hope this interpretation will facilitate the mutual effort by the Committee and the Department of Justice to accomplish this purpose.

I would appreciate receiving your immediate advice to me as to whether any further interpretation of this matter is required. Any public discussion of these arrangements and interpretations should be cast in such terms as will not jeopardize particularly sensitive FBI sources.

Sincerely,

John T. Elliff

John T. Elliff
Director
Domestic Intelligence Task Force

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. J. B. Adams
1 - Mr. J. A. Mintz
1 - Mr. J. J. McDermott
(Attn: Mr. J. C. Farrington)

TO : Mr. W. R. Wannall

DATE: 7/8/75

1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
1 - Mr. J. W. Dalseg
1 - Mr. F. J. Cassidy

FROM : A. B. Fulton

Assoc. Dir. ___
Dep. Ad. Adm. ___
Dep. Ad. Inv. ___
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. ___
Comp. Syst. ___
Ext. Affairs ___
Files & Com. ___
Gen. Inv. ___
Ident. ___
Inspection ___
Intell. ___
Laboratory ___
Legal Coun. ___
Plan. & Eval. ___
Spec. Inv. ___
Training ___
Telephone Rm. ___
Director Sec'y ___

SUBJECT: CIA DIRECTOR W. E. COLBY'S 12/24/74 REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT; FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT (FOIA) REQUEST TO CIA BY MORTON HALPERIN
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Sensitive - '75

Memorandum from Legal Counsel to Mr. J. B. Adams, dated 7/7/75, captioned "Colby Report to the President," advised of a contact of Legal Counsel by Mr. James A. Wilderotter, Associate Counsel to the President, during which Wilderotter advised that the report submitted by Director Colby of the CIA to the President dated 12/24/74 which dealt mainly with the issues discussed in a "New York Times" article of 12/22/74 by Seymour Hersh has been the subject of an FOIA request by Morton Halperin. Wilderotter advised that attorneys for CIA had prepared the material for release and that the material was now in the possession of The White House for their review. He suggested that inasmuch as the FBI was mentioned in some of the material that it would be desirable for the FBI to review the material prior to its release.

SA Fred J. Cassidy of the Intelligence Division reviewed this material in Room 110 of the Old Executive Office Building on 7/7/75. This review determined that the FBI is mentioned throughout the material being made available to Halperin and that most of the references to the FBI included in the material appear in the Rockefeller Commission Report which Report has been made available to the general public. No FBI sensitive sources or techniques are disclosed in the material to be furnished Halperin.

In reviewing the material, SA Cassidy noted a misstatement in Mr. Colby's letter to the President which relates to the CIA mail intercept project which was in existence from 1953 to 1973. In the Colby letter to the President he stated that the intercept program was initiated in 1953 and from its inception was fully coordinated with the FBI which received much of its product. The facts are that we were not advised of the project until 1958

FJC:fb
(7)

62-116395

CONTINUED - OVER

NOT RECORDED
JUL 25 1975

46 JUL 25 1975

ORIGINAL FILED IN

84 JUL 29 1975

when we became aware of such a project through postal authorities, which fact is substantiated in the Rockefeller Commission Report.

The only other item in the material to be furnished Halperin which could possibly present future concern pertains to a memorandum captioned "Restrictions on Operational Lists on Americans" which was issued to CIA employees sometime subsequent to the CIA retrenchment in activities brought about by allegations concerning CIA's involvement in domestic activities. This memorandum concerned the discontinuance of lists maintained on individuals who were of possible operational interest to CIA such as doctors who studied abroad. The memorandum noted that if such listings could not be made by CIA in a non-misunderstandable manner arrangements should be made for the service to be performed by the FBI or other service which can legitimately do this function. We maintain no such list and have not been requested by CIA to perform such a service. Under present day circumstances whether we could legitimately perform such function is open to question.

ACTION:

None. For information.

PLM

NW 55089 DocId:32989618 Page 211

MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Asso. Dir. ___
Dep. AD Adm. ✓
Dep. AD Inv. ___
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. ___
Comp. Syst. ___
Ext. Affairs ___
Files & Com. ___
Gen. Inv. ___
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Plan. & Eval. ___
Spec. Inv. ___
Training ___
Telephone Rm. ___
Director Sec'y ___

TO : Mr. J. B. Adams DATE: 7/7/75

FROM : Legal Counsel

SUBJECT: COLBY REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT

Sensitive -75

At 9:24 a.m. on July 7, 1975, James A. Wilderotter, Associate Counsel to the President, telephonically advised me that the Colby Report to the President has been the subject of an FOIA request by Morton Halperin, and attorneys for CIA have been preparing the material for release. Mr. Wilderotter identified the Colby report as a 7 or 8 page letter addressed to the President dealing with the issues discussed in a news article by Seymour Hersh. Included with the letter were nine enclosures all of which were classified. This material has been reviewed and appropriate deletions made.

Mr. Wilderotter said that the material refers to FBI - CIA liaison and the Bureau's Legats abroad. He said that he feels that the FBI should review the material prior to its release. He said that the review should be done today and that a Bureau representative should call Jay French, at 145-2845, to arrange for the review which must be done in the Old Executive Office Building.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Intelligence Division designate a representative to meet with Mr. French and review the material today.

1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Mr. Herington
1 - Mr. Mintz
1 - Mr. Moore

JAM:mfd
(4)

62-116395

NOT RECORDED
46 JUL 25 1975

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-89757-5031

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

84 JUL 29 1975

MDR-16
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/28/00 BY SP2 ARM/EHL

July 7, 1975

1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Mr. Cregar
1 - Mr. Mintz
1 - Mr. Daly
1 - Mr. Hotis

Honorable Frank Church
Chairman, Select Committee on
Intelligence Activities
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Senstudy '76

Dear Mr. Chairman:

It is my understanding that you have in your possession certain materials which were compiled by the Commission on CIA Activities Within the United States for the preparation of its report to the President.

While we have not had access to these files nor has there been any interagency coordination concerning materials over which this Bureau has a proprietary interest, it is likely that the files contain information regarding FBI operations of the utmost sensitivity. The disclosure of such material could endanger ongoing investigations and place in jeopardy the security and welfare of FBI sources.

In order to avoid any inadvertent compromise of these materials, we would like to meet with you and Senator Tower at your earliest convenience for a discussion of those areas of the Bureau's activities which might warrant special consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

7/8/75 Delivered to Wm. Miller, PTT

The
1 - Deputy Attorney General
Attention: K. William O'Connor
Special Counsel for Intelligence Coordination

REC- 102

62-116395-417

JBH:lgp/mfd
(9)

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

3 JUL 24 1975

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

GPO 954-546

Honorable Frank Church, Chairman

NOTE: On July 1, 1975, K. William O'Connor, Special Counsel for Intelligence Coordination advised the Rockefeller Commission files have been furnished to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities by the White House. We have not reviewed these documents nor have we been advised of their contents, but it is likely that they contain information regarding sensitive Bureau operations. In an effort to avoid any inadvertent compromise of sources or ongoing investigations by the Bureau, this letter requests an opportunity for us to brief Senators Church and Tower on those areas of our activities which might warrant special consideration.

NW 55089 DocId:32989618 Page 214

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 17 1975

TELETYPE

Assoc. Dir.
Dep.-A.D.-Adm.
Dep.-A.D.-Inv.
Asst. Dir.:
Admin.
Comp. Syst.
Ext. Affairs
Files & Com.
Gen. Inv.
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Inspection
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Laboratory
Plan. & Eval.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Legal Coun.
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

NR007 SE CODE

11:25 PM NITEL JULY 16, 1975 GJW

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SEATTLE (66-2894)

ATTENTION: INTD, SA W. CREGAR.

SENSTUDY 1975

RE SEATTLE TEL, JULY 8, 1975.

ON JULY 16, 1975, USA STAN PITKIN, WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON, SEATTLE, ADVISED HE RECENTLY RECEIVED LETTER FROM BARBARA ANN BANOFF ON U.S. SENATE LETTERHEAD WITH THE CAPTION "SELECT COMMITTEE TO STUDY GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS WITH RESPECT TO INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES, FRANK CHURCH CHAIRMAN". IN THE LETTER BANOFF REQUESTED PITKIN TO FURNISH THE FOLLOWING:

1. ANY AVAILABLE INFORMATION OF COUNTY GRAND JURY INVESTIGATION REGARDING LARRY WARD SHOOTING INCLUDING IDENTITY OF WITNESSES. ALSO INFORMATION REGARDING INQUEST AND CIVIL TRIAL IN WARD MATTER.

2. INFO ON FEDERAL GRAND JURY WHICH INDICTED "SEATTLE 7". WANTED COPY OF INDICTMENT AND IF AVAILABLE COPY OF TRANSCRIPT OF TRAIL. ALSO NAMES OF FOUR FBI INFORMANTS IN THIS CASE. IN ADDITION ANY INFORMATION ON DEFENDANT IN THIS CASE WHO WAS OVERHEARD ON A TELEPHONE TAP. DESIRE TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS WHICH

END PAGE ONE

REC-19 62-116395-410

EX 103

3 JUL 22 1975

MDR-16

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84 JUL 31 1975

SL 66-2894

WOULD SHOW THIS OVERHEARD.

3. ANY INFORMATION REGARDING JEFFREY PAUL DESMOND INCLUDING A CITATION TO THE COUNTY GRAND JURY PROCEEDINGS WHERE DESMOND TESTIFIED.

PITKIN ADVISED HE WOULD ANSWER QUESTIONS BY WORKING THROUGH A LIAISON MAN AT THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

E N D

EJF FBIHQ 1.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Assoc. Dir. ___
Dep. AD Adm. ___
Dep. AD Inv. ___
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. ___
Comp. Syst. ___
Ext. Affairs ___
Files & Com. ___
Gen. Inv. ___
Ident. ___
Inspection ___
Intell. ___
Laboratory ___
Legal Coun. ___
Plan. & Eval. ___
Spec. Inv. ___
Training ___
Telephone Rm. ___
Director Sec'y ___

TO : Mr. J. B. Adams

DATE: 6-27-75

FROM : Legal Counsel

SUBJECT: SENSTUDY 75

Attached is a letter from the Senate Select Committee (SSC), dated 6-23-75, addressed to the Honorable Edward H. Levi. This letter announces the SSC's intent to conduct interviews relating to Douglas Durham, a former Bureau informant. The request obviously relates to our investigation at "Wounded Knee" and our investigation of the American Indian Movement (AIM). This request was received 6-27-75, by Legal Division.

On 6-27-75, Patrick Shea, staff member of the SSC requested we hold in abeyance any action on the request in view of the killing of the Agents at Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Adams - Enc.
1 - Mr. Wannall - Enc.
1 - Mr. Cregar - Enc.
1 - Mr. Deegan - Enc.
1 - Mr. Mintz - Enc.
1 - Mr. Hotis- Enc.
1 - Mr. Daly - Enc.

PVD:eek
(9)

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EX 103
REC-19 62-116395-409

JUL 9 1975

ENCLOSURE

CD #368-88
SPS 1-6-89

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DATE 8-27-99 BY SP-2 TAP/ecalc

84 JUL 24 1975

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United States Senate

SELECT COMMITTEE TO
STUDY GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS WITH
RESPECT TO INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES
(PURSUANT TO S. RES. 21, 94TH CONGRESS)
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

June 23, 1975

MDR-16

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 9/28/00 BY SP2 ALM/STL

The Honorable Edward H. Levi
The Attorney General
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

The Select Committee proposes to interview the following employees of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Department of Justice with respect to the case of Douglas Durham, an informant employed by the Bureau prior to March 1975:

Joseph L. Hearsley F.B.I.	Des Moines, Iowa
John McFee F.B.I.	Omaha, Nebraska
Larry L. Astoki F.B.I.	Des Moines, Iowa
David Hedgecock F.B.I.	Des Moines, Iowa
Robert Taubert F.B.I.	St. Paul, Minnesota
Ray Williams F.B.I.	St. Paul, Minnesota
Douglas Hofer F.B.I.	St. Paul, Minnesota
R. D. Hurd U. S. Attorney	

62-116395-409

ENCLOSURE

The Committee has authorized the staff to conduct an investigation of matters pertaining to the above-named informant. Preparations will be made to interview the above-named employees in St. Paul and Des Moines. Liaison officials at the Bureau and the Department of Justice will be contacted shortly by Patrick Shea of the Select Committee staff with regard to the details of these interviews.

This investigation may involve specific allegations of abuse or other controversial matters where there is reason to believe improprieties may have occurred. It is not anticipated that these interviews will be monitored by the Bureau or the Department of Justice, as they will relate to alleged abuses falling within the mandate of the Committee pursuant to Senate Resolution 21.

Sincerely,

Frank Church
Chairman

cc: William O'Connor
Paul Daley

Date 2/19/91

Classification of Mail:

- ☑ Unclassified
- ☐ Confidential
- ☐ Secret
- ☐ Top Secret*
- ☐ SCI*
- ☐ Other

Mail Category:

Letter _____ Airtel _____

LHM _____ Memo ✓

Report _____ Other ✓ with enclosures

Teletype _____

FD-501 Number _____ FD-502 Number _____

Subject Senstudy 75

Date of Mail 6/4/75

Description of Material memo from Cregar to Wannall

(include identity of originating office or agency)

This serial has been removed and placed in:

☒ Special File Room, Room 5991, FBIHQ # MDR-16

☐ _____

(Field Office - Room, Cabinet, or other location where material is stored)

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This action taken based upon authority of:

☐ TS/SCICO, FBIHQ, 62-116065

☒ Field Office Manager — 62-116395-408

File and Serial number

_____

(Signature and Title of Approving Official)

_____

Date

*requires special handling

PERMANENT SERIAL CHARGE-OUT

FBI/DOJ

1-Mr. Wannall
1-Mr. Bassett
1-Mr. Cregar
1-Mr. Mintz

The Deputy Attorney General

July 10, 1975

1-Mr. Hotis
1-Mr. Daly

Director, FBI

REC-88 62-116395

#MDR-16

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SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

Reference is made to memorandum dated June 30, 1975, from K. William O'Connor, Special Counsel for Intelligence Coordination, captioned "O & C Files." You requested this Bureau advise you of its views concerning the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities (SSC) request that they be allowed to conduct interviews of current Bureau employees concerning the "Official and Confidential" files prior to the conclusion of the Department's inquiry concerning that matter.

Our inquiry into this matter has been completed and the results have been furnished the Office of the Attorney General. It would appear in view of this our response or observations concerning this particular problem are moot. However, it is possible similar situations might arise in the future. With that in mind, we would suggest that in those areas where we are conducting an ongoing investigation or inquiry it would be proper for the Department to request the SSC to refrain from interviews if it would impair ongoing operations.

1-K. William O'Connor
Special Counsel for
Intelligence Coordination

PVD:lgp
(11)

NOTE: The Inspection Division conducted an inquiry concerning this matter at the request of Doug Marvin, Assistant to the Attorney General. This response has been coordinated with the Inspection Division.

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Dep. AD Adm.
Dep. AD Inv.
Asst. Dir.:
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Comp. Syst.
Ext. Affairs
Files & Com.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Inspection
Intell.
Laboratory
Plan. & Eval.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Legal Coun.
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

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GPO 954-546

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

JUN 30 1975

MDR-16

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/27/00 BY SP3 ALM/EHL

TO: John Mintz
Legal Counsel Division
Federal Bureau of Investigation

FROM: K. William O'Connor
Special Counsel for Intelligence Coordination

SUBJECT: O & C Files

Senate-Dy-75

Attached hereto is a letter from Senator Church to the Attorney General regarding the O&C files. Please review the letter and provide me with your views regarding the interview procedure suggested on page 2.

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5 ENCLOSURE

REC-88

62-116395-407

3 JUL 22 1975

LEGAL COUNSEL

#C315

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United States Senate

SELECT COMMITTEE TO
STUDY GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS WITH
RESPECT TO INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES
(PURSUANT TO S. RES. 21, 94TH CONGRESS)
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

June 27, 1975

MDR-16

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DATE 9/29/00 BY SP2 ALM/CHL

JUN 27 1975
O.L.A.

The Honorable Edward H. Levi
The Attorney General
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

On April 28 I wrote to you concerning certain allegations contained in Newsweek magazine pertaining to the removal from the FBI of certain "personal and confidential" or "official and confidential" files belonging to former Director J. Edgar Hoover. The Select Committee did not receive any acknowledgment or response to the letter until one month later on May 20, at which time we received a memorandum from the FBI. That memorandum was unsigned and stated, in essence, that the FBI had no knowledge of the matter although a former employee might. A copy of my letter of April 28, the FBI memorandum and a letter of transmittal are attached.

As a result of conversations between members of my staff and representatives of the Department of Justice and the FBI, the Select Committee understood that the May 20 memorandum ended the matter and that neither the Department nor the Bureau intended to investigate further. We made it clear that we would proceed with our investigation. In its May 14 comprehensive request of your Department, the Committee had already specified several items (items 21-23 of Appendix C) related to the so-called "Official and Confidential" files which you had described in your testimony of February 27, before the House Judiciary Committee. Furthermore, members of our staff have interviewed a number of persons knowledgeable about the files maintained by Miss Helen Gandy, Executive Assistant to Mr. Hoover, part of which apparently were the "Official and Confidential" files which you had described in your testimony.

On June 8 an article appeared in the New York Times indicating that the Department of Justice was undertaking an investi-

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JUN 27 1975

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ENCLOSURE

gation of the transfer of the files maintained in Miss Gandy's office. The fact that the Department is conducting such an investigation has been confirmed by representatives of the Department and the Bureau.

We are pleased that you are investigating the matter and trust that you now will be able to answer the questions posed in my April 28 letter. In addition, we would appreciate your supplying any other information which comes to your attention on the matter, including, of course, the results of your investigation. In the meantime, however, our investigation must continue. In that connection, representatives of the Department have suggested that we should not interview current Bureau employees during the course of the Department's investigation. I am sure that you will agree that our investigation should not be delayed by the pendency of the Department's investigation. My hope is that we can work together on this matter and, if you agree, would appreciate your indicating that restrictions on our proceeding have been lifted.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Frank Church

Frank Church
Chairman

SEL COMM
MDR-16

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DATE 9/27/00 BY SP2 ALM/EHL

April 28, 1975

Honorable Edward H. Levi
Attorney General
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

Last week's issue of Newsweek, on page 15, states:

Hoover's Secrets

Following the death last week of Clyde Tolson, J. Edgar Hoover's close friend and No. 2 man at the FBI, two FBI agents reportedly removed some documents from the late director's house in Washington, where Tolson had been living. Officially, the FBI denies taking any such action, and a friend of Tolson's says the only Hoover documents Tolson had were old canceled checks and tax returns. But Newsweek had reported earlier that some of Hoover's private dossiers, including information "very, very damaging" to persons in the Nixon White House, were left in Tolson's custody, and a source told Newsweek this week that the materials were carted away in a truck.

Assuming that the files in question may be part of the so-called "Official and Confidential" files, your testimony before the House Judiciary Committee on February 27, 1975, is instructive. You said that the number of files which you reviewed contained matters relating to "Presidential directives regarding the role of the FBI in the security field" and to the matters related to "domestic

MG/jm

62-116395-407

ENCLOSURE

violence", "intelligence activities by hostile nations", "domestic extremist activities", and use of the FBI to gather political intelligence.

Furthermore, at the same time, Director Kelley suggested that materials from the "Official and Confidential" files were taken to Director Hoover's home. He stated:

> Immediately after his death /Mr. Hoover's/ some of his employees, including his personal secretary, went through his files and completed the destruction of the remainder of the files that were purely personal. These were destroyed by shredding. Some I understand were taken out to his home and placed in his home, they being historical I presume to some extent. There is no indication that they were other than personal files.

Please determine for the Select Committee whether any documents were removed from Mr. Tolson's or Mr. Hoover's residence by FBI agents or former FBI agents after Mr. Tolson's death. If agents of the FBI did go to Mr. Hoover's or Mr. Tolson's residence to remove files, please provide the Select Committee with a complete description of the documents taken into custody by the FBI. Were any such documents copies or originals of documents relating to the business of the FBI? If so, please describe the subject matter of each such document. Also indicate the individual within the FBI who has custody over these files. Furthermore, I respectfully request on behalf of the Select Committee that such files not be destroyed or removed from the FBI's custody until further notice.

Sincerely,

Frank Church
Chairman

MG/jm

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

MAY 20 1975

Honorable Frank Church, Chairman
United States Senate Select Committee
on Intelligence Activities
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Attached are responses prepared pursuant to requests received from the respective Committees. The response to each Committee is slightly different as was the request. In order to assure clarity for both Committees, a copy of the response to the other Committee is provided with the response to the requesting Committee.

Sincerely,

A. WILLIAM O'CONNOR
Assistant to the Deputy Attorney General

MDR - 16

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D.O.J.

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OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

May 8, 1975

REQUEST OF SUBCOMMITTEE ON CIVIL AND CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

This is in response to letter dated April 25, 1975, addressed to Honorable Edward H. Levi, Attorney General, United States Department of Justice, signed Don Edwards, Chairman, Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights.

There were no documents or material removed from the home of the late Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, J. Edgar Hoover, by or at the direction of the Federal Bureau of Investigation after the death of Mr. Clyde Tolson.

MDR-16

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AGJ

62-116395-401

ENCLOSURE

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

May 9, 1975

UNITED STATES SENATE
SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

REQUEST PERTAINING TO DOCUMENTS REMOVED FROM
RESIDENCE OF FORMER DIRECTOR
J. EDGAR HOOVER

Reference is made to letter dated April 28, 1975, to the Attorney General from Chairman of captioned Committee which contained a request for certain information from the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has not removed, nor caused to be removed, documents from the residence of former Federal Bureau of Investigation Director J. Edgar Hoover, subsequent to the death of Mr. Clyde A. Tolson, former Associate Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

It is our understanding, however, that former Assistant to the Director, John P. Mohr, may have some knowledge as to what material may have been removed from the residence after Mr. Tolson's death.

MDR-14

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Dep. AD Admin. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ____
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Laboratory ____
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Plan. & Eval. ____
Spec. Inv. ____
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Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

TO : Mr. J. B. Adams

DATE: 6/23/75

FROM : Legal Counsel

MDR-16
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/27/00 BY SP2 ALM/CHL

SUBJECT: SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

REQUEST FOR ACCESS TO OFFICIAL AND CONFIDENTIAL FILES OF FORMER DIRECTOR HOOVER

During a conference with the Deputy Attorney General at 1:45 p.m. on 6/23/75, the Deputy Attorney General requested the Bureau to prepare summaries of summaries previously prepared concerning the official and confidential files retrieved from the office suite following Mr. Hoover's death. The Deputy described a notebook containing 164 summaries that had been made available to the Attorney General. He requested that the 164 summaries be used as the basis for preparation of summaries that may be made available for review by representatives of the Senate Select Committee in lieu of direct Committee access to the original files. He said that names and identifying data should be deleted from the file summaries in order to protect personal privacy, but that the material prepared should serve to explain the statement made by Attorney General Levi concerning his review of the official and confidential files.

Mr. Adams instructed that this request should be conveyed to Mr. Bassett and that the summaries should be prepared by the Inspection Division. I telephonically advised Mr. Bassett and during a subsequent conference between Mr. Adams, Mr. Bassett and me, procedures for preparation of the summaries were agreed upon.

RECOMMENDATION:

The summaries prepared by the Inspection Division should be furnished to Legal Counsel for transmission to the Deputy Attorney General.

1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Mr. Bassett
1 - Mr. Cregar
1 - Mr. Daly
1 - Mr. Mintz
JAM:mtm
(6)

62-116395-406
REC-88
JUL 22 1975

INSPECTION DIVISION ADDENDUM PAGE TWO

84 JUL 24 1975

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

INSPECTION DIVISION ADDENDUM F.B.GRIFFITH:wmj 6/26/75

In response to Legal Counsel's request there are attached three excised sets of inventory sheets totaling 164 pages each pertaining to the official and confidential files of former Director Hoover. The excisions were by Special Agent Fred B. Griffith, Inspection Division, with review and concurrence by Special Agent Joseph L. Tierney, FOIA Section, Files and Communications Division. Only names of individuals were deleted from the captions. Items number 36 ("Black Bag" Jobs) and 142 (Specialized Mail Coverage) were specifically brought to the attention of Mr. Mintz in view of the issues involved. He noted no excisions could be made.

Received 6/27/75

PLM

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

MDR-16

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/26/00 BY SP2 ALM/LHH

JUL 9 1975

TO: John A. Mintz, Assistant Director
Legal Counsel Division
Federal Bureau of Investigation

FROM: K. William O'Connor
Special Counsel for
Intelligence Coordination

SUBJECT: Additional Requests, SSC (Amplification of May 14, and June 27, Requests)

Transmitted herewith are three additional requests from the Senate Select Committee, two under date of July 8, and one dated June 30, which I received yesterday.

The four-page, 21 item, statement of additional documentation requested in one of the July 8, letters, and the June 30, letter raise a problem which pertains to "abuse" areas of the "notification" letter of June 27. This issue is the subject of my previous memo to you, and the considerations which are entailed, insofar as witness testimony, should be, I think, observed here.

The second July 8, request is simply for Manual pages to be made available.

Please arrange for the preparation of appropriate documentary responses to the requests attached. In the event that there is a serious problem with response to any of the itemized requests, early advice to me of that fact would be appreciated, so that I can advise the Committee and attempt to resolve the problem.

Please alert me to any third agency problems which may arise with regard to any of these requests; in a cursory examination, no such problem was patent to me. However, I realize that there may be latent third agency issues, and I will appreciate your advice to this effect.

62-116395-403

REC-88

3 JUL 22 1975

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84 JUL 22 1975

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CURTIS R. SMOTHERS, MINORITY COUNSEL

JUL 1 10 19 AM '75
DEPT. OF JUSTICE
MAIL ROOM
OROM

Copy To Mr. Mintz Via Paul Daly Today 7/7 ASAP, # 4 B

United States Senate

SELECT COMMITTEE TO
STUDY GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS WITH
RESPECT TO INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES
(PURSUANT TO S. RES. 21, 94TH CONGRESS)
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

June 30, 1975

K. William O'Connor, Esq.
Special Counsel for Intelligence
Coordination
Office of the Deputy Attorney General
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

MDR-16
ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/26/00 BY SP2 ALM/EHL

Dear Mr. O'Connor:

One of the COINTELPRO case studies that the Select Committee to Study Governmental Operations with Respect to Intelligence Activities is examining concerns measures directed against the Black Panther Party in the late 1960's and early 1970's, in SanFrancisco-Oakland, Los Angeles, and San Diego, California, by the Field Offices of the FBI. Prior to the time that the Petersen Report case summaries became available for our review, on June 12, 1975, two members of our staff, Lester B. Seidel and John L. Smith, met with members of the FBI for an informal briefing concerning this case study.

Please consider this letter a further notification pursuant to the Committee's letter of June 27, 1975, part III, item E. In order to pursue this inquiry, the Committee requests the following documents relevant to this COINTELPRO:

1. 90-day status letters and reports;
2. letter and other documentary requests for particular COINTELPRO techniques and the response thereto;
3. amendments and supplements to 1 and 2;
4. all previously requested related documents (e.g., field office inspection reports);
5. a list of all criminal investigations directly or indirectly related to this COINTELPRO with explanation of the dispositions thereof;

OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE ... DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL
FED. BU. OF INV.
JUL 1975
RAD.
DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL
FED. BU. OF INV.

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JUL 7 1975
NWOC

cc: John Mintz

ENCLOSURE

42-116395-403

6. a list of all local police departments and personnel contacted relative to this COINTELPRO;

7. a list of all media persons contacted in relation to this COINTELPRO and the media affiliation;

8. a list of all FBI personnel connected with this COINTELPRO, their specific connection, and their present location;

9. all other materials the FBI feels is necessary for the Committee to have a full understanding of this COINTELPRO.

The following persons will be interviewed by the Committee; the Committee requests information as to their whereabouts and current relationship to the FBI:

1. Robert E. Gebhardt
2. Harry Morgan
3. David E. Todd
4. Charles Bates
5. Primary case agent(s) responsible for this COINTELPRO in the field.
6. Bureau supervisor for this COINTELPRO.

Please note that the above listed nine (9) categories of documents and six (6) categories of witnesses were furnished to the FBI on June 12, 1975, at the noted briefing, so that progress on this request should be well underway.

I would appreciate it if you would contact me to let me know when this information will be available.

Sincerely,

John T. Elliff

John T. Elliff
Director
Domestic Intelligence Task Force

JTE:mb

JUL 9 1975

Mr. John T. Elliff, Director
Domestic Intelligence Task Force
United States Senate Select Committee
on Intelligence Activities
Washington, D. C. 20510

MDR-16

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DATE 9/26/00 BY SP3 ALM/EHL

Dear Mr. Elliff:

Your letter of July 8, 1975, requesting, in a four page addendum, additional materials for the Senate Select Committee's inquiry, has been received. I have today referred it to the Federal Bureau of Investigation with a request for the assembly of appropriate documentary responses.

Your letter contains a reference, in paragraph 2, to "the agreement to come forward...". I feel that it is important for me to remind you that this "agreement to come forward..." was the subject of a discussion between us on July 2, 1975, at which time I informed you that the Attorney General was considering a reply to the reference to such "agreement to come forward..." set forth in the letter of June 27, 1975, by the Senate Select Committee.

It is our continued intention to be cooperative with the Senate Select Committee, and we will, of course, move as expeditiously as possible to prepare documents responsive to the requests of the Committee. However, as I advised you on July 2, the FBI follows, quite properly, a careful clearance procedure as to intelligence materials which are to be assembled for transmission to the Committee, or for Committee access. This clearance procedure takes time, and requires the undivided attention of Senior Bureau Executives. These Executives are working at full capacity in attempts to meet the existing requests from the Committee and to carry out their other duties at the same time. As you have suggested, in your letter of July 8, your

bcc: John Mintz

ENCLOSURE

62-116395-403

four page additional request will be so handled as to impose no more delay on the previously requested items than is inevitable. The request will be accorded an appropriate priority to ensure that responsive items are supplied as they become ready for transmission to the Senate Select Committee.

Sincerely,

K. WILLIAM O'CONNOR
Special Counsel for Intelligence Coordination

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United States Senate

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STUDY GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS WITH
RESPECT TO INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES
(PURSUANT TO S. RES. 21, 94TH CONGRESS)
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

July 8, 1975

MDR-16

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/26/00 BY SP2 ALM/EHL

K. William O'Connor, Esq.
Special Counsel for Intelligence Coordination
Office of the Deputy Attorney General
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. O'Connor:

Pursuant to Section III. A. of the notification attached to the Committee's letter of June 27, 1975, I am forwarding herewith an additional request for materials which relate to this matter.

The specificity of this request is not, of course, intended to limit in any way the agreement to come forward with all relevant information and materials, including documents, whether or not they have been brought to the Committee's attention or have been specifically requested by the Committee.

As Mr. Schwarz and I indicated in our meeting with you a few days ago, there are still outstanding several items relating to this matter which the Committee requested some time ago. This request should in no way delay further the availability of the previously requested items, and we would expect that individual items will be supplied whenever they become separately ready for submission.

Your cooperation is appreciated.

Sincerely,

John T. Elliff

John T. Elliff
Director
Domestic Intelligence Task Force

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JUL 8 1975
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62-116395-46

1. Access to all memoranda, airtels, teletypes, and any other materials which relate in any way to:

   a. The dissemination to any person or organization outside the executive branch of the federal government of information relating to Martin Luther King, Jr.

   b. Contacts between FBI personnel and persons outside the executive branch of the federal government concerning Dr. King.

2. All memoranda and any other materials which relate to meetings or proposed meetings between FBI headquarters and Dr. King, including, but not limited to:

   a. All memoranda and any other materials reflecting such proposals.

   b. All correspondence and any other materials reflecting invitations extended for such meetings.

   c. All correspondence and any other materials reflecting replies to any such invitations.

   d. All memoranda and any other materials reflecting briefings or preparations for such meetings.

   e. All memoranda and any other materials reflecting what occurred at such meetings.

   f. All memoranda and any other materials reflecting actions recommended or taken following such meetings.

3. All memoranda and any other materials which relate to a meeting between the FBI Director and reporters on November 18, 1964, including, but not limited to:

   a. Proposals, invitations, and replies for such meeting.

   b. Arrangements, briefings, and preparations for such meeting.

   c. Summaries or other evidence of what occurred at such meeting.

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ENCLOSURE 62-116395-403

4. All memoranda and any other materials which relate to a meeting between the President and Roy Wilkins, A. Philip Randolph, Whitney Young, Mrs. Dorothy Haight, James Farmer, and Jack Greenberg on November 19, 1964.

5. A copy of a November 19, 1964, telegram from Dr. King to Director Hoover, and all notes, memoranda, and any other materials reflecting the disposition of, or actions taken as a result of the receipt of, said telegram.

6. All memoranda and any other materials relating to the award of the Nobel Peace Prize to Dr. King on or about December 10, 1964.

7. All memoranda and any other materials relating to a banquet held in honor of Dr. King in Atlanta, Georgia, on January 25, 1965.

8. All memoranda and any other materials which relate to a meeting between the President and Dr. King on February 9, 1965.

9. All materials which formed the basis for the FBI's response dated June 12, 1975, captioned "Request Pertaining to Electronic Surveillance", which pertained to the travel of certain former agents of the FBI.

10. All memoranda and any other materials which relate to mail openings, and mail covers, with respect to Dr. King.

11. Access to all memoranda and any other materials which relate to electronic surveillance of Dr. King by state or local agencies or governments.

12. All memoranda and any other materials which relate to the transfer of former Special Agent Robert R. Nichols to the Oklahoma City office of the FBI in June 1969.

13. All Forms FD 185 and attachments (including forms entitled "Performance Rating Guide for Investigative Personnel") from 1959 until retirement for:

a. Former Special Agent Robert R. Nichols.

b. Former Special Agent Alan Sentinella.

14. All memoranda and any other materials which relate to a letter from former Associate Director Clyde A. Tolson to newspaper columnist Carl T. Rowan concerning Dr. King, as reported in the Washington Evening Star on June 18, 1969.

15. All memoranda and any other materials relating to arrangements, briefings, and preparations for an interview of the FBI Director by any reporters for the Washington Evening Star on June 19, 1969; all memoranda and any other materials referred to, quoted from, or displayed during such interview; and all memoranda and any other materials reflecting what occurred at such interview.

16. Access to all materials upon which "Black Extremist" COINTELPRO summaries 16, 23, 63, and 156 were based.

17. An August 17, 1964, memorandum from former Assistant Attorney General John Doar to the FBI Director requesting a name check on certain individuals connected with the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party.

18. All memoranda and any other materials indicating or reflecting the inception of (a) all headquarters files and (b) all Atlanta, Georgia, field office files concerning Dr. King and concerning the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, together with the basis and authority for opening such files.

19. All memoranda and any other materials reflecting or relating to a 1963 meeting at FBI headquarters which was attended by former Special Agents Robert R. Nichols, Henry Rouse, William Sullivan, and other FBI personnel, and which related to Dr. King.

20. All memoranda prepared by the Internal Security Section and by former Assistant Director William Sullivan concerning the August 1963 March on Washington.

21. All memoranda and any other materials which reflect or relate to communications between the FBI Director or FBI headquarters personnel and the President or the President's staff in June 1969 concerning electronic surveillance of Dr. King.

N.B.: The Bureau's search for the above-requested materials should include a check of pertinent field office files as well as headquarters files.

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

JUL 8 1975

TO: John A. Mintz, Assistant Director
Legal Counsel Division
Federal Bureau of Investigation

FROM: K. William O'Connor
Special Counsel for
Intelligence Coordination

SUBJECT: SSC Notification of June 27; COINTELPRO

Attached is a request for further detailed information from Senate Select Committee, regarding COINTELPRO, from Mr. Elliff dated July 1, 1975.

Please note that this matter is considered and characterized as an "abuse" (see page 21 of enclosures to SSC letter of June 27, previously forwarded); accordingly, any Agent interview would be an "abuse interview" subject to the strictures set forth in the "Outline for Inquiry Procedures" referenced in the SSC letter of June 27. Because of this, I feel we should discuss the procedures for interview which may be sought under page 2, paragraph "Interviews" of Mr. Elliff's attached letter. It may be that the matter should be discussed with the Deputy Attorney General as well, after Mr. Levi has responded to the SSC letter of June 27. A significant legal problem may be presented by the compulsion of Agents' appearance. Please also note the attached Departmental decision on the interpretation of "demand" in 28 C.F.R., 16.21 et. seq. This decision will bear on our resolution of the pending legal problem.

In the meantime, please arrange for the preparation of an appropriate reply enclosing a collection of appropriate documentary material responsive to this letter; I have acknowledged Mr. Elliff's letter today (a copy of my letter is attached).

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Recd 7/10/75

cc prepared for AD Hoc group 7/10/75

ENCLOSURE

62-116395-403

Mr. John T. Elliff, Director
Domestic Intelligence Task Force
United States Senate Select Committee
on Intelligence Activities
Washington, D. C. 20510

Subject: COINTELPRO (June 27, Notification Letter)

Dear Mr. Elliff:

Your letter dated July 1, 1975, was delivered to the Office of the Deputy Attorney General on July 8, 1975, and reached me at 10 a.m., that day. I have forwarded your letter to the Federal Bureau of Investigation with a request that an appropriate response be prepared.

We will, of course, attempt to cooperate respectively with the Senate Select Committee's continuing requests for data and for interviews. You should be aware, however, that the characterization of an area of Senate Select Committee inquiry as an abuse may significantly alter arrangements for access to witnesses who are present employees of this Department. We are studying the legal problem presented, and will, in due course, advise you of our conclusions in this regard.

Sincerely,

K. WILLIAM O'CONNOR
Special Counsel for Intelligence Coordination

bcc: John Mintz

ENCLOSURE 62-116395-403

PHILIP A. HART, MICH.
WALTER F. MONDALE, MINN.
WALTER D. HUDDLESTON, KY.
ROBERT MORGAN, N.C.
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WILLIAM G. MILLER, STAFF DIRECTOR
FREDERICK A. O. SCHWARZ, JR., CHIEF COUNSEL
CURTIS R. SMOTHERS, MINORITY COUNSEL

United States Senate

SELECT COMMITTEE TO STUDY GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS WITH RESPECT TO INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES
(PURSUANT TO S. RES. 21, 94TH CONGRESS)
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

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July 1, 1975

NDR 16
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DATE 9/26/00 BY SP2 ALM/EHL

K. William O'Connor, Esq.
Special Counsel for Intelligence Coordination
Office of the Deputy Attorney General
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. O'Connor:

Please consider this letter a further notification, pursuant to the Committee's letter of June 27, 1975, part III, item E, of COINTELPRO and alleged COINTELPRO case studies.

COINTELPRO

1. Morris Starsky, former professor, Arizona State University

2. Evelyn Rose Sell, former teacher, Austin Independent School District, Austin, Texas

3. Maude Adams White, former teacher, District of Columbia public schools

Alleged COINTELPRO-Type Activities

4. Martha L. Shockey, former employee, United Parcel Service, Columbus, Georgia

In order to pursue these case studies, the Committee requests the following documents and the names and locations of the following persons to be interviewed for 1 to 4 above, respectively.

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ENCLOSURE
62-116395-405

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WASHINGTON DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S

Documents

A. All documentary materials of the FBI pertaining to the authorization and implementation of operations concerning the targets in 1 to 4 above.

B. A list of all investigations, criminal or other type, related directly or indirectly to these targets in 1 to 4 above, and an explanation of the disposition of each investigation.

C. A list of all persons outside the FBI (including, but not limited to, employers, relatives, friends, media personnel, members of clergy, federal, state, and local law enforcement and other officials, etc.) contacted in relation to the targets in 1 to 4 above, and the purpose of the contact.

Note:

1. If revelation of a contact would jeopardize the safety of an informant, please designate the informant with a symbol and explain the rationale of said jeopardy.

2. Please designate all contacts of an anonymous nature as such.

D. A list of all FBI personnel connected with the operations relating to the targets in 1 to 4 above, their specific connection, and their present location.

Interviews

All FBI personnel connected with the operations relating to the targets in 1 to 4 above.

Please note that the fact that Morris Starsky would be a case study was made known to the FBI on June 12, 1975, so that progress on our request should be well underway. I

would appreciate it if you would contact Lester B. Seidel, a member of my staff, to inform him of when this information will be available.

Sincerely,

John T. Elliff

John T. Elliff
Director
Domestic Intelligence Task Force

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

JUN 23 1975

To Bill O'C.

TO: Harold R. Tyler, Jr.
Deputy Attorney General

FROM: K. William O'Connor
Special Counsel for
Intelligence Coordination

MDR 16
ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1/26/00 BY SP2 ALM/EHL

SUBJECT: Interpretation of "Demand", 28 C.F.R., § 16.21, et. seq. - Action Memorandum

The meaning of "demand" is not indicated, beyond subpoena, in the C.F.R. sections indicated. This omission creates a need for an interpretation, for purposes of uniform Department of Justice reaction.

Outlines for inquiry proceedings were agreed upon between the White House and the Senate Select Committee on June 13, 1975, and a copy of those procedures was furnished to the Department on June 16, 1975. Under those guidelines, there is a general undertaking by the Committee to identify witnesses to the Agency a reasonable time before the interviews occur. This general rule includes current and former employees; certain exceptions (not clearly defined) are indicated in the guidelines. The Committee is required to provide the witness with a copy of the procedures, and "relevant waivers of secrecy oaths or agreements for the purpose of this inquiry". The Committee is required to give prior notice of an interview, generally, specifying: (a) subject area; (b) periods of employment; (c) the date set for the interview.

Since these structured procedures, taken with the rules of the Subcommittee, may create a requirement of testimony upon witnesses, it seems to me clear that the paragraphs of 28 C.F.R., § 16.21, et. seq., which refer to "demand" should be interpreted to include any request by any Committee staff member to interview any employee, former employee or other person connected with the Department of Justice.

This interpretation requires certain action: (1) that the witness be authorized to speak under § 16.23 by an appropriate Department Official; and, (2) that an appropriate Department Official be designated. I would think that the appropriate Department Official for the FBI should be the Director of the FBI or the FBI General Counsel, in coordination with this office.

ENCLOSURE

62-116395-403

As a matter of current practice, the FBI and other components of the Department are presently coordinating with me on agreements for disclosure under § 16.23, as a system for ensuring that they are receiving treatment consistent with the outlines of inquiry procedure and the agreements between the Committee and the Department.

If you approve, I will advise the involved components of the Department of Justice that the word "demand" will be interpreted as indicated for each witness.

Yes Approve

_____ Disapprove

_____ Let's Discuss

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JUL 9 1975

MDR 16
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Mr. John T. Elliff, Director
Domestic Intelligence Task Force
United States Senate Select Committee
on Intelligence Activities
Washington, D. C. 20510

(Sensitively - 75)

Dear Mr. Elliff:

Your letter of July 8, 1975, requesting, in a four page addendum, additional materials for the Senate Select Committee's inquiry, has been received. I have today referred it to the Federal Bureau of Investigation with a request for the assembly of appropriate documentary responses.

Your letter contains a reference, in paragraph 2, to "the agreement to come forward...". I feel that it is important for me to remind you that this "agreement to come forward..." was the subject of a discussion between us on July 2, 1975, at which time I informed you that the Attorney General was considering a reply to the reference to such "agreement to come forward..." set forth in the letter of June 27, 1975, by the Senate Select Committee.

It is our continued intention to be cooperative with the Senate Select Committee, and we will, of course, move as expeditiously as possible to prepare documents responsive to the requests of the Committee. However, as I advised you on July 2, the FBI follows, quite properly, a careful clearance procedure as to intelligence materials which are to be assembled for transmission to the Committee, or for Committee access. This clearance procedure takes time, and requires the undivided attention of Senior Bureau Executives. These Executives are working at full capacity in attempts to meet the existing requests from the Committee and to carry out their other duties at the same time. As you have suggested, in your letter of July 8, your

bcc: John Mintz

62-116395-402

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four page additional request will be so handled as to impose no more delay on the previously requested items than is inevitable. The request will be accorded an appropriate priority to ensure that responsive items are supplied as they become ready for transmission to the Senate Select Committee.

Sincerely,

K. WILLIAM O'CONNOR
Special Counsel for Intelligence Coordination

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ____
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. ____
Comp. Syst. ____
Ext. Affairs ____
Files & Com. ____
Gen. Inv. ____
Ident. ____
Inspection ____
Intell. ____
Laboratory ____
Legal Coun. ____
Plan. & Eval. ____
Spec. Inv. ____
Training ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

TO : Mr. J. B. Adams

DATE: 7-10-75

FROM : Legal Counsel

SUBJECT: SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

Attached is a letter to the Attorney General from Chairman Frank Church and Vice Chairman John Tower, Senate Select Committee dated July 9, 1975, with a copy to Mr. Kelley, responding to the Director's letter of July 7, 1975, which requested a meeting to discuss materials pertaining to the FBI compiled by the Rockefeller Commission in the possession of the Committee.

The Chairman has invited the Attorney General and Director to meet with the Committee in executive session during the week of July 14, 1975. The purpose is to discuss matters relating to the Rockefeller Commission report and the status of certain requests for documents. The letter expresses a concern about the failure of the Justice Department and FBI to report fully to the Committee requests. Thus, we should be prepared to discuss in detail each of the requests received to date from the Committee and their dispositions.

Inspector John B. Hotis and Special Agent Paul V. Daly have been asked to attend a meeting with the Deputy Attorney General on Thursday, July 10, 1975, at 11:30 a.m. to discuss this matter.

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Enclosure

ENCLOSURE

REC-88

62-116395-401

1-Mr. Adams - Enclosure
1-Mr. Wannall - Enclosure
1-Mr. Cregar - Enclosure
1-Mrs. Metcalf - Enclosure
1-Mr. Mintz - Enclosure
1-Mr. Daly - Enclosure
1-Mr. Hotis - Enclosure

3 JUL 22 1975

JBH:lgp
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CONTINUED - OVER

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84 JUL 23 1975

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Memo to Mr. Adams from Legal Counsel
Re: SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the Intelligence Division review all requests made by the Senate Select Committee for the production of documents or other information concerning the Bureau and prepare a detailed report showing the status of those requests. Done WOB

2. The Intelligence Division should also insure the appropriate materials are prepared for the Director regarding sensitive materials compiled for the Rockefeller Commission which are in possession of the Committee. Done WOB

WOB

PLM

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FRANK CHURCH, IDAHO, CHAIRMAN
JOHN G. TOWER, TEXAS, VICE CHAIRMAN
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FREDERICK A. O. SCHWARZ, JR., CHIEF COUNSEL
CURTIS R. SMOTHERS, MINORITY COUNSEL

United States Senate

SELECT COMMITTEE TO
STUDY GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS WITH
RESPECT TO INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES
(PURSUANT TO S. RES. 21, 94TH CONGRESS)
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

July 9, 1975

The Honorable Edward H. Levi
Attorney General
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

We have received a letter from Clarence M. Kelley, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, dated July 7, 1975, requesting to meet with us for a discussion of certain materials pertaining to the FBI which were compiled by the Commission on CIA Activities Within the United States and may now be in the possession of the Select Committee. The Committee welcomes this opportunity for discussion with Mr. Kelley of these and other matters of concern both to the FBI and to the Committee. Our reply to Mr. Kelley is addressed to you because we believe it is essential that you participate in this meeting in order to arrive at a mutual understanding among the Justice Department, the FBI, and the Committee.

Prompt discussion is especially important because of the Committee's concern about the status of certain requests for documents. On May 14, 1975, the Committee wrote to you requesting documents pertaining to a number of areas of inquiry. The status of the May 14 request was considered by the full Committee on July 8, 1975. The Committee's review of the responses to this request indicates that, although certain documents have been supplied, others in areas of the most vital concern to the Committee are still outstanding. A summary of the outstanding items from the May 14 request is attached.

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As has already been made clear to members of your staff, the failure of the Justice Department and the FBI to respond fully to the Committee's request has severely hampered our investigative work. Since the Committee is now receiving excellent cooperation from the White House and other agencies on highly sensitive matters, and indeed from the Justice Department and the FBI on assassination matters, we are at a loss to understand what special difficulties are presented by the May 14 request.

The Committee has concluded that these issues cannot adequately be resolved by further staff discussions and, accordingly, that the only responsible way to proceed is for the Committee itself to take up the problem with you and the Director of the FBI. Therefore, we are pleased that FBI Director Kelley's request for a meeting gives us an opportunity to invite you and Mr. Kelley to appear before the Committee in executive session during the week of July 14, 1975. The purpose of this meeting is to discuss the matters of concern to Mr. Kelley and the steps which might be taken to expedite response to requests for documents essential to the Committee's inquiry.

The members of the Committee look forward to this meeting as a way to resolve issues of common concern in a spirit of comity between the Executive and Legislative Branches.

Sincerely,

Frank Church

Frank Church
Chairman

John Tower

John Tower
Vice Chairman

cc: The Honorable Clarence M. Kelley

Outstanding FBI Documents

On May 14, 1975, the Select Committee advised the Attorney General and the FBI of its request for certain documents which the Committee believed were necessary to begin an effective investigation of FBI intelligence activities. The following is a review of the responses of the Justice Department and the FBI to this request as of July 8, 1975. The topics in this outline are based on the case studies included in the notifications submitted to the Attorney General and the FBI on June 27, 1975. (The numerous additional requests addressed to the Attorney General and the FBI since May 14, 1975, are not included in this summary.)

A. Electronic Surveillance

1. Warrantless Electronic Surveillance

Outstanding

a. All memoranda and other materials relating to maintenance and operation of the so-called "ELSUR" electronic surveillance index. (D.1.)*

b. Committee staff access to a list of all warrantless electronic surveillances, identified by subject and target, which were instituted or operated by, for, on behalf of, or at the request of, the FBI from January 1, 1960, until the present. (D.1.)

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* Item as designated in request of May 14, 1975.

ENCLOSURE 62-116395-2/U

Partial Response

c. All memoranda of the FBI and the Justice Department discussing the legal authority of the FBI to use the following techniques to (1) investigate internal security matters, (2) collect intelligence information, and (3) engage in counterintelligence activities: all forms of electronic surveillance, including consensual electronic surveillance. (A.5.a.) (A selection of memoranda compiled in a notebook has been supplied by the Justice Department. It does not include internal FBI documents. The staff has specifically requested additional documents from the Justice Department's policy file on interception of communications; these have not been provided. The staff also believes there are FBI internal documents which should have been provided.)

d. For all forms of electronic surveillance, including consensual electronic surveillance, all memoranda and other materials relating to:

(1) The original decision to utilize the technique in internal security, intelligence collection, and/or counterintelligence matters, operations, or activities.

(2) The policies and procedures of the FBI for the utilization of the technique in internal security, intelligence collection, and/or counterintelligence matters, operations, or activities. (B.4.)

(Letters from the Attorney General dated June 24 and 25, 1975, have supplied some information on current Justice Department procedures for warrantless electronic surveillance. Substantial additional information on decisions, policies, and procedures is essential.)

Full Response

e. FBI "Manual for the Conduct of Electronic Surveillance". (D.1) (This manual only deals with court-ordered electronic surveillance, not with warrantless "national security" surveillance.)

f. With respect to each occasion on which the Director of the FBI testified before the House Appropriateions Committee from 1965 until the present, please provide the number of warrantless electronic surveillances in operation:

(1) on the date of such testimony;

(2) thirty days prior to such testimony; and

(3) thirty days subsequent to such testimony. (D.21)

2. Warrantless Electronic Surveillance and "Leaks"

Outstanding

a. With respect to all electronic surveillances of the so-called "Kissinger 17", please provice a list of all memoranda and other materials reflecting dissemination outside the FBI of information from each surveillance, stating author, addressee, and dates, together with the purpose of such dissemination. (D.6.d.) (This information is of critical importance for an evaluation of the possible misuse of electronic surveillance for partisan purposes. It has been promised but has not been supplied.)

b. All memoranda and other materials reflecting written or oral authorization and re-authorization by the Attorney General and/or the Director of the FBI for electronic surveillance of Joseph Kraft.

Partial Response

c. A list of all electronic surveillances, identified by subject and target, of the so-called "Kissinger 17". (D.4.)

d. With respect to all electronic surveillances of the so-called "Kissinger 17", please provide:

(1) the address of the premises surveilled and the number of the telephone surveilled;

(2) a generic description of the surveillance technique employed; and

(3) all memoranda and other materials reflecting written or oral authorization and reauthorization by the President, the Attorney General, the Director of the FBI, White House officials, or National Security Council officials. (D.6.a.b.c.)

(Committee staff members have initially deferred the request for c. and d. above in view of the substantial material made public in 1974 by the House Judiciary Committee and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The Justice Department has provided the text of its motion in a civil suit involving one of the targets.)

Full Response

e. The current office assignment or last known address of the following persons who, in 1969-1970, were employed at the Washington, D. C., office of the FBI:

(1) Robert Kunkel

(2) Courtland Jones

(3) Ernest Belter

(4) James Gaffney. (D.18.)

f. The current office assignment of last known address of the following persons who, in 1969-1970, were employed at FBI headquarters:

(1) Joseph A. Sizoo

(2) Michael Joseph Rozamus

(3) Sterling Donahue

(4) Bernard A. Wells

(5) Robert Haynes. (D.19.)

3. Electronic Surveillance of Dr. Martin Luther King

Outstanding

a. A list of all electronic surveillances, identified by subject and target, which were instituted or operated by, for, on behalf of, or at the request of, the FBI, and which intercepted and/or monitored any conversations of Martin Luther King, Jr. at any time between January 1, 1960, and April 5, 1968. (D.5.)

b. With respect to each surveillance listed above, please provide:

(1) the address fo the premises surveilled, and the number of the telephone surveilled;

(2) a generic description of the surveillance technique employed;

(3) all memoranda and other materials reflecting written or oral authorization and reauthorization by the President, the Attorney General, the Director of the FBI, White House officials, or National Security Council officials;

(4) a list of all memoranda and other materials reflecting dissemination outside the FBI of information from each surveillance, stating author, address(es), and

dates, together with the purpose of such dissemination. (D.6.a.b.c.d.)

c. All records, vouchers, travel authorizations, expense receipts, ticket stubs, government travel requests (GTRs), and any other documents which relate to travel by:

(1) former Special Agent Lish Whitson from Washington, D. C., to Tampa or Miami, Florida, during 1964;

(2) former Special Agent William C. Sullivan from Washington, D. C., to Atlanta, Georgia, during 1964. (D.10.a.c.)

(The FBI says these records cannot be found.)

Full Response

d. Copies of all memoranda and other materials relating to the preparation, dissemination, and/or withdrawal of all monographs concerning Martin Luther King, Jr., not to include the monographs themselves. (D.9.) (A substantial response to this request was received on July 8, 1975. Analysis of the materials may indicate the need for additional documents.)

e. The names and current office assignments or last known addresses of all FBI employees assigned to the U. S. Embassy in Rome, Italy, in 1964. (D.13.)

f. The current office assignment or last known address of Al or Alan Miller who, in 1964, was employed at the Atlanta, Georgia, office of the FBI. (D.20.)

4. Electronic Surveillance and the Democratic National Convention, Atlantic City, 1964

Outstanding

a. All memoranda and other materials which:

(1) relate to intelligence activities at or in connection with the Democratic National

Convention in Atlantic City, New Jersey, in August 1964;

(2) relate to electronic surveillances of telephones and/or premises at 2414 Atlantic Avenue and/or the Clairidge Hotel in Atlantic City, New Jersey, during August 1964. (D.7.a.b.)

b. Committee staff access to all memoranda and other materials reflecting the identities of persons monitored, the contents of conversations monitored, and/or any information obtained from conversations monitored on the surveillances described. (D.8.)

c. All records, vouchers, travel authorizations, expense receipts, ticket stubs, government travel requests (GTRs), and any other documents which relate to travel by former Special Agents Cartha DeLoach, Hobson Adcock, Don Manning, Harold Linebaugh, and Elmer Todd from Washington, D.C., to Atlantic City, New Jersey, during August 1964. (D.10.b.) (The FBI says these records cannot be found.)

d. All July and August memoranda from former Special Agent Leo T. Clark to the Assistant Special Agent in Charge or the Special Agent in Charge of the Newark, New Jersey, office of the FBI captioned "Protection of the President -- White House Inquiry". (D.15) (The FBI says these memoranda cannot be located.)

e. All memoranda and other materials containing the results of any administrative or other inquiry undertaken by the FBI as a result of and/or relating to the allegations contained in the January 26, 1975, issue of The Washington Post concerning activities of the FBI in Atlantic City, New Jersey, in August 1964. (D.16.)

Full Response

f. The current office of assignment or last known address of the following persons who, in 1964, were employed at the Newark, New Jersey, office of the FBI:

(1) Robert L. Tagg

(2) John B. Meade

(3) Billie D. Williams

(4) John J. Creamer, Jr.

(5) John J. Connolly

(6) Marjorie Ann Miermejewski

(7) Mary Ann Mass. (D.11.a.b.c.d.e.f.g.)

g. The last known address of the following former Special Agents of the FBI:

(1) Harold Linebaugh, who in 1964 was employed at FBI headquarters;

(2) Elmer Todd, who in 1964 was employed at the Washington Field Office. (D.12.a.b.)

h. SAC letter 64-11 captioned "Protection of the President" and February 28, 1964, communication from FBI headquarters to FBI field offices supplementing and/or relating to the same subject. (D.14.)

B. Surreptitious Entry

Outstanding

1. With respect to surreptitious entry, all memoranda and other materials relating to:

a. The original decision to utilize the technique in internal security, intelligence collection,

and/or counterintelligence matters, operations, or activities.

b. The policies and procedures of the FBI for the utilization of the technique in internal security, intelligence collection, and/or counterintelligence matters, operations, or activities. (B.4.a.b.)

2. All memoranda and other materials pertaining to the FBI's termination in 1966 of the investigation techniques referred to in President Nixon's statement of May 22, 1973 (Presidential Dosc. 693-94). (C.1.)

Partial Response

3. All memoranda of the FBI and the Justice Department discussing the legal authority of the FBI to use the following technique: surreptitious entry. (A.5.c.) (The Justice Department has provided selected documents in a notebook primarily dealing with electronic surveillance. One or two of these mention surreptitious entry indirectly. No internal FBI documents have been provided.)

C. Mail Covers and Mail Openings

Outstanding

1. All memoranda of the FBI and the Justice Department discussing the legal authority of the FBI to use the following technique: all forms of mail surveillance, including mail covers and opening mail.

2. With respect to all forms of mail surveillance, including mail covers and opening mail, all memoranda and other materials relating to:

a. The original decision to utilize the technique in internal security, intelligence collection, and/or counterintelligence matters, operations, or activities.

b. The policies and procedures of the FBI for the utilization of the technique in internal security, intelligence collection, and/or counterintelligence matters, operations, or activities. (B.4.a.b.)

3. All memoranda and other materials pertaining to the FBI's termination in 1966 of the investigative techniques referred to in President Nixon's statement of May 22, 1973 (Presidential Docs. 693-94). (C.1.)

D. Other Specific Techniques

Outstanding

1. All memoranda of the FBI and the Justice Department discussing the legal authority of the FBI to use the following techniques to (1) investigate internal security matters, (2) collect intelligence information, and (3) engage in counterintelligence activities: all forms of physical surveillance, obtaining bank, credit, or other personal information, and incommunicado interrogation. (A.5.)

2. With respect to all forms of physical surveillance, the obtaining of bank, credit, or other personal information, and incommunicado interrogation, all memoranda and other materials relating to:

   a. The original decision to utilize the technique in internal security, intelligence collection, and/or counterintelligence matters, operations, or activities.

   b. The policies and procedures of the FBI for the utilization of the technique in internal security, intelligence collection, and/or counterintelligence matters, operations, or activities. (B.4.a.b.)

   (An initial response relating to physical surveillance was received on July 8, 1975. Analysis of the material may indicate the need for additional documents.)

E. COINTELPRO and Disruptive Activities

Outstanding

1. All memoranda and other materials pertaining to the origin and implementation of all COINTELPRO programs, including, but not limited to, the seven

programs set out in the airtel from the FBI Director to SAC, Albany, dated April 28, 1971, entitled "Counterintelligence Programs (COINTEL-PROs), Internal Security - Racial Matters". (C.17.)

2. Committee staff access to a list of all FBI headquarters supervisory personnel involved in the origination, implementation, and termination of each COINTELPRO program. (C.18.)

Partial Response

3. The original report on COINTELPRO activities prepared by the committee headed by Assistant Attorney General Henry Petersen. (A.7.) (The staff has been given access to the report, but it should be supplied to the Committee. Appendices to the report evaluating origins, consequences, propriety, and legality should be supplied to the Committee with authors' names deleted.)

4. Summaries of COINTELPRO case files prepared by the FBI for the committee chaired by Assistant Attorney General Henry Petersen (see prepared statement of Attorney General William Saxbe before the House Judiciary Committee on November 20, 1974). (C.16.) (Committee staff members have been given access to the summaries at the Department of Justice. Substantial portions of the summaries have been excised. The Committee should be supplied with unexcised copies of the summaries for use at the Committee offices.)

5. A list of any COINTELPRO-type activities, as defined in the prepared statement of Attorney General Saxbe before the House Judiciary Committee on November 20, 1974, which were engaged in by the FBI subsequent to April 28, 1971. (C.20.) (The Justice Department and the FBI state that they have found no such domestic activities and that activities directed at foreign targets are highly sensitive. Additional information is required pertaining to certain allegations that such domestic activities have occurred and to foreign counterintelligence activities.)

Substantial Response

6. All memoranda or other materials reflecting approval or knowledge of any COINTELPRO program by any government official outside the FBI, including, but not limited to, any Attorney General, Member of Congress, or President. (C.19.) (A substantial response to this request was received on July 8, 1975. Analysis of the materials may indicate the need for additional documents.)

F. Clandestine Informant Activities

Outstanding

1. All memoranda of the FBI and the Justice Department discussing the legal authority of the FBI to use the following techniques to (1) investigate internal security matters, (2) collect intelligence information, and (3) engage in counterintelligence activities: informants, including possible entrapment, provocation, interference with lawyer-client relationship, or other problems. (A.5.)

Partial Response

2. With respect to informants, including possible entrapment, provocation, interference with lawyer-client relationship, or other problems, all memoranda and other materials relating to:

   a. The original decision to utilize the technique in internal security, intelligence collection, and/or counterintelligence matters, operations, or activities.

   b. The policies and procedures of the FBI for the utilization of the technique in internal security, intelligence collection, and/or counterintelligence matters, operations, or activities. (B.4.a.b.)

   (Committee staff members have been given access at FBI headquarters to manual sections relating to informants. These documents should be supplied to the Committee, as have other manual sections. Additional materials are required pertaining to informant problems.)

G. "Notional Organizations"

Partial Response

1. All memoranda and other materials reflecting activities of any agents, employees, or informants of the FBI in connection with:

   a. The establishment, creation, or financing of "notional" Marxist-Leninist organizations within the United States.

   b. The establishment, creation, or financing of:

      (1) the Red Star Cadre, or Red Star Swap Shop;

      (2) the Red Collective. (C.25.)

   (An initial response was received on July 8, 1975. It is a four-page summary memorandum. Preliminary analysis indicates that substantial original documentation is required.)

2. All memoranda and other materials reflecting conversations, contacts, or communications between the FBI and the CIA on the subject of the establishment or creation of "notional" Marxist-Leninist organizations within the United States. (C.24.) (Only one has been provided thus far. The FBI should continue its search for further documents bearing on this matter.)

H. Joint FBI-Police Operations

Outstanding

1. All memoranda and other materials pertaining to the origins, contents, and implementation of the June 1964 memorandum from Attorney General Robert Kennedy to President Johnson recommending new FBI procedures for gathering intelligence about the Ku Klux Klan and related activities. (B.11.) (The FBI has been advised that this request pertains to the implementation of any directives from President Johnson to the FBI regarding procedures for gathering intelligence about the Ku Klux Klan.)

Partial Response

2. The June 1964 memorandum from Attorney General Robert Kennedy to President Johnson recommending new FBI procedures for gathering intelligence about the Ku Klux Klan and related activities. (B.10.) (The Justice Department has not found this document among its records, but instead has referred the Committee to the text appearing in a book about Attorney General Kennedy.)

3. All memoranda prepared by former Special Agent James Gale relating to the FBI internal assignment of jurisdiction or responsibility with respect to matters involving the Ku Klux Klan in 1964. (B.12.) (One lengthy memorandum has been provided. The Committee staff believes this is an area where the FBI should be forthcoming as regards any related materials which may illuminate decisions made at that time on the subject of FBI intelligence activities directed at the Ku Klux Klan.)

I. The "Huston Plan"

Outstanding

1. All memoranda and other materials pertaining to the FBI's termination in 1966 of the investigative techniques referred to in President Nixon's statement of May 22, 1973 (Presidential Docs. 693-94). (C.1.)

2. A letter dated June 20, 1969, from Tom Charles Huston, staff assistant to the President, to the Director of the FBI concerning resources being targeted toward the monitoring of foreign communist support of revolutionary youth activities in the United States, effectiveness of such resources, gaps in intelligence, and steps which should be taken to provide maximum coverage. (C.2.)

3. The response by the FBI to the letter set out in item 2 and all other FBI memoranda and other materials pertaining to the correspondence. (C.3.)

4. All memoranda and other materials pertaining to a request from Tom Charles Huston for an FBI investigation of the involvement of the New Mobilization Committee in violent demonstrations in November 1969. (C.5.)

5. All memoranda and other materials pertaining to FBI policies, practices, and procedures for liaison with the CIA from 1960 to May 1970. (C.6.)

6. All memoranda and other materials relating to the 1969 disappearance of Associate Professor Thomas Riha, University of Colorado, insofar as such memoranda and materials related to:

   a. efforts of the FBI to ascertain the identity of confidential sources of the Central Intelligence Agency; and

   b. inspections and administrative inquiries relating to the disclosure of information to Dr. Joseph R. Smiley, then-president of the University of Colorado. (C.7.)

7. All memoranda and other materials relating to actions by the Director or any other official of the FBI severing liaison (formal, informal, or other) or terminating contact (formal, informal, or other) between personnel of the FBI and personnel of the Central Intelligence Agency. (C.8.)

8. All memoranda and other materials reflecting conversations or communications, during 1970, between agents of the FBI and the FBI Director on the subject of liaison or contact between personnel of the FBI and personnel of the Central Intelligence Agency, including, but not limited to, all memoranda and other materials written by former Special Agent Sam Papich. (C.9.)

9. All memoranda and other materials prepared or compiled by FBI personnel assigned to the Interagency Committee on Intelligence (Ad Hoc) working group from June 5, 1970, to June 25, 1970.

10. Letter from FBI Director Hoover to Attorney General Mitchell dated July 27, 1970, regarding the "Huston Plan". (C.12.)

11. All memoranda or other materials pertaining to meetings or conversations between FBI Director Hoover and Attorney General Mitchell from July 23, 1970, through July 28, 1970, concerning the "Huston Plan". (C.13.)

12. The Special Report of the Interagency Committee on Intelligence (Ad Hoc), dated June 1970. (A.6.)

Substantial Response

13. The interdepartmental Action Plan for Civil Disturbances, dated April 1, 1969, and all memoranda and other materials pertaining to the origins and implementation of that Plan. (C.4.) (Substantial materials have been supplied, but additional documents bearing on origins and implementation are requested.)

14. All memoranda or other materials relating to the elimination of the Liaison Section of the FBI Intelligence Division in 1970 and relating to the re-establishment of the Liaison Section in late 1972 or early 1973. (C.10.) (Substantial materials have been supplied. However, this is an area where the FBI should be more forthcoming as regards the current functions of the Liaison Section.)

15. All memoranda and other materials in the possession of the FBI pertaining to the activities of the Intelligence Evaluation Committee. (C.14.)

J. Alleged Political Misuse of the FBI

Outstanding

1. An itemized description of the contents of each file folder in the so-called "Official and Confidential" files of the FBI (see testimony of Attorney General Levi before the House Judiciary Committee, February 27, 1975). (C.21.)

2. All memoranda and other materials contained in the "Official and Confidential" files pertaining to internal security, intelligence collection, and/or counterintelligence matters, operations, or activities, including, but not limited to, the following documents mentioned by the Attorney General:

   a. "Policy Matters" -- "Presidential directives regarding the role of the FBI in the security field; conversations between Mr. Hoover and a President-elect regarding the role of the FBI in his forthcoming Administration; letters to and from the White House regarding expansion of FBI legal attache posts abroad".

   b. "Administrative Matters" -- "Memoranda regarding an Attorney General's decision with respect to supervision of the FBI by an Assistant Attorney General; a memorandum concerning the briefing of the President by Mr. Hoover and the Attorney General with respect to certain intelligence activities by hostile nations within the United States".

   c. "Reference Material" -- "A compilation of data concerning the 1964 riots".

   d. "Protection of sources or sensitive information" -- "Materials on FBI counterintelligence activities; technical devices and techniques; the telephone surveillance involving sensitive coverage in the national security area". (C.22.)

3. All memoranda, files, or other materials, including inspection reports or related surveys, which pertain to the following statement by Attorney General Levi in his testimony before the House Judiciary Committee, February 27, 1975:

   ". . . In order to consider what measures may be appropriate, we have endeavored to characterize the types of abuse to which the Bureau has been susceptible in the past.

a. "Use of the resources of the FBI to gather political intelligence. Our review disclosed a few documented instances in which the Bureau at times during the course of an election campaign was requested to provide -- and did indeed provide -- information which could be used as political intelligence information. In one instance, this involved a check of FBI files on the staff of a campaign opponent.

b. "Improper use of the FBI in connection with the political process. In a few instances recorded in Bureau files, an incumbent President caused the FBI to gather intelligence relating to a political convention under circumstances that although cast in legitimate law enforcement terms could-- and some would say should -- have been suspected of being politically motivated.

c. "Use of the FBI to report on certain activities of critics of an Administration's policies. The FBI files document a few instances in which an incumbent President caused the Bureau to report on certain activities of Members of Congress who were opposed to and critical of his policies.

d. "Use of information in the FBI files to respond to or discredit critics. Again, the Bureau files document a very small number of instances in which derogatory information legitimately obtained by the Bureau was disseminated to other members of the Executive Branch to enable them to discredit their critics.

e. "Use of the FBI in connection with other legitimate law enforcement activities. There was one documented instance where the FBI was used to conduct an inquiry for what might be described as political purposes, relating to an investigation properly conducted by other Executive Branch officials." (C.23.)

4. Response to the letter from the Chairman to the Attorney General dated April 28, 1975, regarding the so-called "Official and Confidential" files. (A.9.) (The Justice Department's answer has not been responsive. With respect to any so-called "secret files" maintained within the FBI, including the "official and confidential" and "personal and confidential" files maintained by the executive assistant to the FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover on his behalf until the time of his death, the Committee seeks to establish the contents of such files, the circumstances surrounding the transfer of a portion of such files within the Bureau at the time of Director Hoover's death, the transfer of a portion of such files to Mr. Hoover's residence, the destruction of any such files, the transfer of any such files from Mr. Hoover's residence, the use of information within such files, and their relationship to the official investigative files of the FBI. The Committee desires all information bearing on these matters, including the results of any inquiries conducted within the FBI and the Department of Justice.)

Partial Response

5. All memoranda and other materials pertaining to the origins, implementation, and termination of Project INLET involving preparation of an Intelligence Letter for the President. (C.29.) (Documents have been supplied with regard to the origins and termination of the Project. However, the Committee should be provided with the INLET letters so that it may have sufficient information on implementation.)

Full Response

6. The current office assignment or last known address of the following persons who in 1970 were employed at the Portland, Oregon, office of the FBI:

   a. Leo B. App

   b. Edgar O. Ingles, Jr. (C.30.)

Areas of General Inquiry

In addition to the case studies outlined above, the Committee is examining certain general areas relating to the legal authority, organization, and procedures for FBI intelligence and counterintelligence activities. The FBI has provided a considerable amount of information to the Committee staff on its regular procedures. However, there has been no response to a number of requests for documents on specific matters identified in the May 14, 1975, request.

Outstanding

1. Committee staff access to annual inspection reports and related surveys for the past ten years with respect to the following FBI field offices: New York City; Chicago; San Francisco; Los Angeles; San Diego; Sacramento; Springfield, Illinois; Buffalo; Atlanta; and Columbia, South Carolina. (B.5.) (The Committee staff has limited this request initially to the San Francisco field office.)

2. The annual inspection reports and related surveys for the past ten years pertaining to the FBI Intelligence Division. (B.6.) (The Committee staff has limited this request initially to the two reports prepared in 1971.)

3. All memoranda and other materials reflecting meetings and contacts between the President and the Director of the FBI during 1971 on the subject of "legal attaches". (B.13.)

4. All memoranda and other materials reflecting meetings and contacts during 1971 between officials of the FBI and officials of the Department of State on the subject of "legal attaches". (B.14.)

5. Committee staff access to the following indices for the period 1960 to the present:

   a. "agitator" index;

   b. "rabble rouser" index;

   c. "key activist" list;

d. list of "action groups";

e. "security" index;

f. "administrative" index;

g. all similar indices, lists, or computer print-outs. (B.16.)

6. All memoranda and other materials pertaining to the origin, implementation, operation, or termination of any of the indices set out in item 5 above. (B.17.)

7. All memoranda and other materials pertaining to the origins and conduct of the FBI investigation in the Dominican Republic in 1965. (C.28.)